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RECIPROCITY CONTEST TAKEN TO ST. JOHN BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Canadian Premier Starts
New Week by Opening a
Series of Meetings in the
Maritime Provinces

CAMPAIGN INTENSE

Reward of \$25,000 for Infor-
mation Regarding Alleged
American Fund to Influ-
ence Canadian Votes

OTTAWA, Ont.—With continued re-
ports that the anti-reciprocity move-
ment will be liberally financed by in-
terests opposed to free trade relations
in Canada, the United States and Eng-
land, another week in the campaign
opened today with Sir Wilfrid Laurier
addressing a great mass meeting at St.
John, N. B., where his minister of pub-
lic works, the Hon. William Pugsley, is
opposed for reelection to the House of
Commons by Henry A. Powell.

The Montreal Star, which has been
charging that American trusts are to
finance the Canadian campaign for reci-
procity, prints this announcement:

"The Montreal Star hereby offers \$25-
000 reward for information, placed in
the hands of three judges of the supreme
court of Canada and three judges of the
superior court, three Conservatives and
three Liberals, that will in the opinion
of these judges, enable the court to trace
to its source the enormous campaign
fund sent from the United States to
Canada to be used in influencing the
judgment of the Canadian people in de-
ciding what is to them a national ques-
tion of supreme importance."

Today the Hon. Clifford Sifton, for-
merly minister of the interior in the
Laurier government, but now allied with
the Conservatives on the reciprocity
question, will speak at Woodstock, an
important center near the potato-growing
district of Maine. Mr. Sifton will
follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier in St. John,
speaking here on Tuesday.

The premier is scheduled to address
a meeting in Digby, N. S., across the
bay of Fundy, the same day. He will
deliver an address at Halifax Aug. 30;
New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31, and possi-
bly at Amherst, N. S., a manufacturing
town; at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept.
1; Shediac, N. B., and Moncton, N. B.,
Sept. 2.

On Sept. 2 the leader of the opposition,
Hon. Robert Laird Borden, will appear
in Charlotte county, N. B., a fishing,
granite and manufacturing district
which adjoins Washington county, Me.
He will speak at St. Stephen and St.
Andrews. On Sept. 4 he will address a
meeting at Gagetown, in the St. John
river valley farming district, where the
question of the construction of the pro-
posed St. John River Valley railroad is
as absorbing a topic as reciprocity.

After addressing meetings at St. John,
Sept. 5, Sussex, Sept. 6, and possibly
Moncton, he will go to Nova Scotia,
where his own parliamentary seat in
Halifax is considered to be in the doubt-
ful column.

Following Mr. Borden, the Hon. George
Eulas Foster, his lieutenant and for-
merly finance minister of Canada, will
speak at Chipman, N. B., Sept. 7, Havelock,
Sept. 8, and St. John the follow-
ing day.

The grounds taken for and against
reciprocity are shown in the reports
coming from all sections. The contest
against reciprocity is made on both
economic and sentimental grounds by
the opposition speakers. They declare
that agriculture in the United States is
much better developed than it is in Can-
ada, that the Canadian farmer will be
swamped by the arrival of food products
from the United States.

They cite a specific instance of a car-
load of sheep recently brought from
Ohio and sold on the Toronto market be-
low the Canadian prices.

The Liberals claim that these sheep
(Continued on page two, column seven)

NEW INSTRUCTOR IN HISTORY AND LAW FOR TUFTS



ARTHUR I. ANDREWS

President Hamilton of Tufts College
has announced the appointment of Prof.
Arthur Irving Andrews, Ph. D., of Sim-
mons College as associate professor of
the history and public law department
of Tufts. Professor Andrews' appoint-
ment comes as the first of a number of
additions to the faculty. Professor An-
drews will be in active charge of the his-
tory department at Tufts next year, as
his associate, Prof. Lawrence B. Evans,
has a leave of absence.

In 1901 Mr. Andrews received the de-
gree of A. B. from Brown and the fol-
lowing year was at Wisconsin Univer-
sity for post-graduate study. From 1902
to 1905 he studied at Harvard, receiving
in 1905 the degree of Ph.D.

BOSTON SCHOOLS ARE READY TO CARE FOR AN INCREASE OF 2000

The Boston school authorities expect
to accommodate about 2000 more pupils
than they did last year when the public
schools reopen on Sept. 13.

Besides the new buildings ready for
the opening there are a number under
construction. These buildings, expected
to be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1,
are located in the Phillips Brooks, the
Lyman and the Dwight districts.

The greatest problem confronting the
school authorities each year is to make
an estimate of the number of pupils to
be present at the opening of the schools.
The school committee will hold its first
meeting before the opening of the
schools although no definite date has
been arranged.

An important appointment to be made
shortly is that of headmaster of the
Dorchester high school. There are a
large number of masters in the city who
are eligible for the position, prominent
among them being Albert S. Perkins and
Milford S. Power, both of whom are
masters in the Dorchester high school.

ITALIAN COPY OF 'MONA LISA' LOST

ROME—A fine copy of the painting
'Mona Lisa,' executed during the life-
time of Leonardo da Vinci, has disap-
peared from the gallery at Villa Carlotta
on Lake Como. No one knows what has
become of it, and the newspapers point
to the possibility of a connection be-
tween its disappearance and that of the
original from the Louvre.

AWARD FOR WELLESLEY BRIDGE

The contract for building the single
arch reinforced concrete bridge over the
Neponset river in the town of Wellesley,
it was learned today, has been awarded
by the highway commission to Hapgood,
Frost & Co., of Wellesley, for \$2425.

ORDERS THIRD DRAFT OF A UNIFORM LAW FOR INCORPORATIONS

Conference of State Commis-
sioners Votes for Still An-
other Revision of Charles
T. Terry's Tentative Act

TORRENS SYSTEM UP

New York Man Urges Safe-
guarding Property Owners
Should Come Before Cheap-
ness in Title Recording

The following statement concerning
the conference for uniform laws was is-
sued today by Charles T. Terry of New
York, secretary:

"The results accomplished at the vari-
ous sessions of the conference of com-
missioners ending today have been very
gratifying to the representatives of the
various states. There have been 33 states
represented by the official commissioners
appointed by the Governors of the states,
and in all 65 commissioners in attendance.
The subjects considered covered rather
a wide field. The attendance upon the
sessions has been larger, and the interest
more sustained than at any previous
meeting."

After discussion of the uniform incor-
poration act drafted by Mr. Terry, the
commissioners voted that a third draft
of the act be prepared and printed by
the executive committee together with
a digest and analysis of the incorpora-
tion laws of the various states in so far
as they effect the proposed law, also to
be prepared by Mr. Terry.

Francis M. Burdick of New York,
chairman of the committee on Torrens
land title system, introduced Charles A.
Boston of New York, chairman of the
New York State Bar Association, who
spoke on the Torrens laws.

Mr. Boston said that the Torrens sys-
tem, so far as it has been of use in
several states, has shown defects and
has not become popular. He urged the
commissioners in their consideration of
the Torrens system to safeguard prop-
erty owners rather than attempt to
achieve cheapness and speed in the clear-
ing of titles.

A proper law should not be compulsory
on account of the complicated system of
real property law. Such a law should
be permissive, judicial and there should
be official examiners of titles.

Mr. Boston referred to the Massachu-
setts single land court, which is consid-
ered a success. As the people acquire
faith in this court they avail themselves
of its services more and more and in-
crease the business of the court, he said.

A resolution presented by Francis M.
Burdick that the commissioners in each
state in which the land title system is
used supply all the commissioners with
information as to its working before
Jan. 1 was adopted.

William H. Starkey of Pennsylvania,
chairman of the executive committee,
said that this was the banner year, there
(Continued on page four, column one)

G. H. MARTIN RETIRES FROM EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF BAY STATE

George H. Martin, who, since the re-
organization of the Massachusetts state
board of education, has been acting as
its treasurer and agent, has resigned
those offices to take effect Sept. 1. Mr.
Martin has been connected with the pub-
lic school system of the commonwealth
48 years.

Beginning as a grammar school
teacher in Peabody, Mass., George
H. Martin soon became a teacher
in the state normal school at Bridge-
water, of which he was a gradu-
ate, where he remained 18 years. He
was called from this work to serve the
state board of education as agent, an
office which he held 14 years, becoming
acquainted with the schools and school
people in all parts of the state. In
1892 he became a member of the board
of supervisors of the city of Boston, a
position which he retained for 12 years.
For the following five years he was sec-
retary of the Massachusetts state board
of education.

While secretary of the board of edu-
cation, Mr. Martin was especially in-
terested in industrial education. He was
a member of the famous Douglas com-
mission on industrial education in 1905
and wrote the report for the commis-
sion. He represented the board at the
second international congress of school
hygiene in London in 1907. He has
written and spoken widely on educa-
tional subjects and is a member of all
the leading educational associations in
the country. Dr. Martin in his leisure
expects to continue his historical and
literary studies.

MALDEN Y. M. C. A. READY TO OPEN ITS SWIMMING POOL

The Malden Y. M. C. A. will again en-
tertain tonight on the opening of the
Y. M. C. A. swimming pool the teams,
which participated in its campaign for
funds a year ago.

Frank M. Sawtell will be allowed the
first swim in honor of his team having
raised the largest amount of money in
the campaign. During the campaign
\$65,000 was raised for alterations to the
building and for the construction of the
pool.

It is expected that nearly 100 of the
team members will be in attendance at
the reception to the association officers
which will precede the dedication of the
pool. Then the team members and cap-
tains will take a plunge in the tank.

Following its dedication tonight, the
pool will be open to all men and boys
of Malden, whether or not they are mem-
bers of the association.

STATE SECRETARY'S QUARTERS THROGGED WITH OFFICE SEEKERS

Candidates for Nominations
in the Primaries Come in
With Rush as Limit of
Time Draws Near

WOOD FILES PAPERS

With only one day more in which to
file nomination papers for the primaries
on Sept. 26, candidates for office thronged
(Continued on page four, column two)

BOYS AND GIRLS IN AQUATIC RACES

Aquatic races for boys and girls were
held this afternoon at Tenen beach,
Neponset and I street, South Boston, as
the first events in the series of the
Municipal Athletic Association. Hugh
McGrath is in charge.

Tuesday the North and West End
will hold their races at the North End
park, Dewey beach and Wood Island
park. The finals will come Friday at
the North End park. First, second and
third prizes will be awarded in the var-
ious classes.

SPAIN SENDS MEN TO MOROCCO

MADRID—Despatches from Las Pal-
mas canary islands say that 500 Spanish
soldiers will embark Tuesday to occupy
Sainte Croix La Mineure on the Moroccan
coast south of Agadir, the port to which
Germany sent the warship Panther last
July.

FOUR MONOPLANES AND A BIPLANE TO RACE TO THE LIGHT

Ovington, Stone, Sopwith and
Gill Out to Defeat Grahame-
White in First Contest of
the Meet Over the Harbor

CONFER ON ATWOOD

Meeting Is Called at Atlantic
Aerodrome to Settle the
Aviator's Right to Enter
Harvard-Boston Contests

TODAY'S PROGRAM				
P.M.	Total	1st	2d	3d
3:00 Accuracy	\$100	\$100	\$50	\$50
3:30 Boston Light	2			
4:00 Quick starting	2500	1500	750	\$250
4:30 Bomb dropping	200	150	50	
5:00 Altitude speed	300	300	150	50
6:00 Exhibition flying				

AVIATION FIELD, Atlantic, Mass.—
Keen interest is being shown by the
aviators in the Boston light flight sched-
uled for 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in
which there will be four monoplanes and
one biplane.

Earle L. Ovington, A. B. Stoue and
Tom Sopwith, with monoplanes, and
Howard Gill, who flies a Wright biplane,
all declare that they are out to beat
Claude Grahame-White on his Nieuport
speed monoplane.

The wind this afternoon is blowing 20
miles an hour, and bids fair to give the
biplanes a big advantage over the mono-
planes, as the former in a high wind
can maneuver better than the mono-
planes. Grahame-White announced that
if this high wind continues he will not
take part in the Boston light flight.

The question whether Harry N. At-
wood would be allowed to fly at this
meet owing to his not having a pilot's
license, as some of the aviators alleged,
was regarded as practically settled when
Charles J. Glidden, chairman of the con-
test committee, announced this afternoon
that he had received an official letter
from the Aero Club of America saying
that Atwood received license No. 33 on
July 19 last.

A conference between Henry A. Wise
Wood, representative of the Aero Club
of America, the management of the Har-
vard Aviation Association, the contest
committee and Harry N. Atwood will be
held in the administration building here
this afternoon to decide once and for all
the question whether or not Mr. Atwood
has a pilot's license, and therefore,
whether he shall take part in the various
contests.

Printed reports have been issued by the
Aero Club of America saying that Mr.
Atwood has a pilot's license, but as the
question has been raised he will have to
show a license to the contest committee
today before he will be allowed to fly.
The management believes that Mr. At-
wood has his license, and that he will
be able to produce it this afternoon.

The first attempt to fly today was
made by Henry Youngblood, a German
aviator, who has just arrived in Boston
from Panama. He attempted to go up
in a biplane belonging to Sidney Borman,
but before he could get off the ground
he broke a propeller blade.

Besides the light to Boston light,
twice over, a distance of 33 miles above
land and water a welcome and pre-
sentation of gifts to Harry N. Atwood,
the Boston aviator, in recognition of his
feats in the air, especially his recent
performance in establishing a world's
record for long distance flying by travel-
ing from St. Louis to New York in 12
days, is a feature promised these attend-
ing the second day's events of the meet.

Mr. Atwood's intention is to fly to the
field from an outside point, arriving here
about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. As
soon as he is sighted a contingent of
aviators will fly to meet him and escort
him to the field, landing, if possible, in
front of the grand stand.

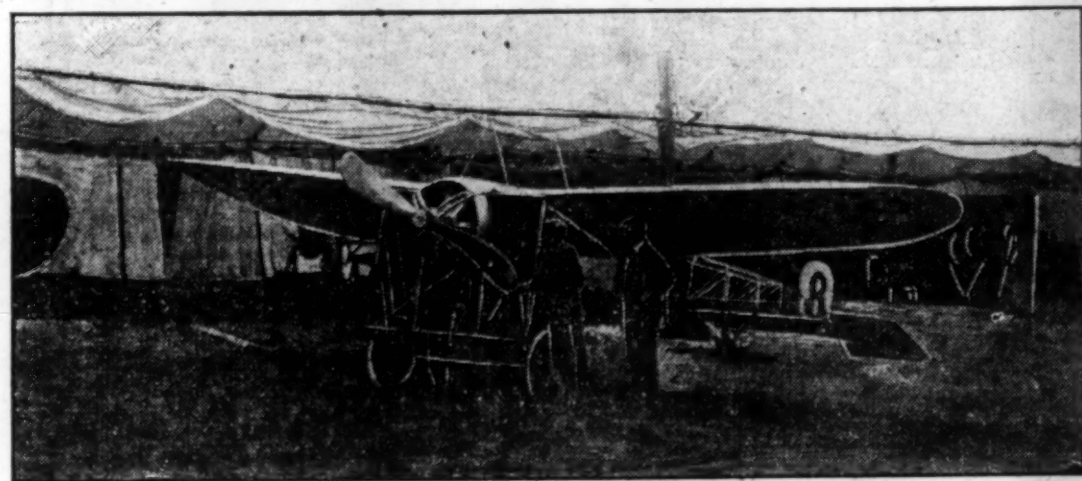
On reaching the ground Atwood will be
greeted by a special reception committee
consisting of Adams D. Clafin, manager
of the meet, six members of the Avia-
tion Club of Boston and others, and then
presented with two trophies.

One is a cup from the members of the
Aviation Club of Boston, of which Mr.
Atwood is president, and the other is a
tribute from Clifford B. Harmon, cham-
pion amateur aviator of America and
chairman of the national council of the
Aero Club of America, in commemoration
of Atwood's recent cross-country flight.
The contest committee is making ex-
(Continued on page two, column one)

GROUP OF GIRL PIONEERS FORMED AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Inspired by the
Boy Scouts of America, a group of
Girl Pioneers of America has been formed
in this city at the Garibaldi playground.
This is the first group in Rhode Island,
but already plans are under way for the
formation of other groups at the other
public playgrounds and by the Young
Women's Christian Association. The or-
ganization will be firmly established this
fall.

QUEEN MONOPLANE TO COMPETE WITH NIEUPORT



Arthur B. Stone's 100-horsepower machine at hangar at Atlantic which will be watched
in competition with Grahame-White's 70-horsepower French flier

M'LORE VOTERS TO HAVE MALDEN MAN FOR GUEST

Melrose Republicans to the number of
100 will have as their principal guest at
a reception in Temple of Honor hall to-
morrow night, Alexander McGregor of
Malden, candidate for the Republican
nomination for counselor in the fourth
district.

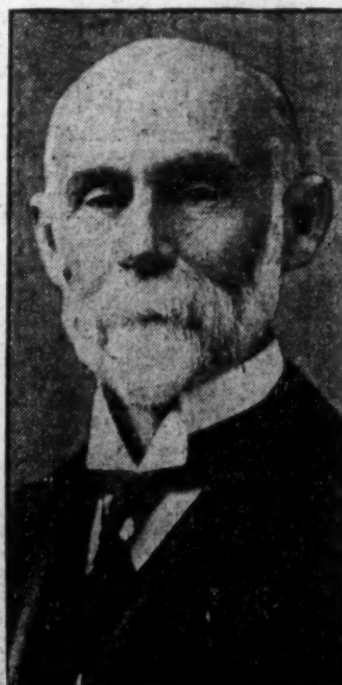
With Mr. McGregor will be John A.
Campbell of East Boston, chairman of
the council committee; the present
councilor, Walter S. Glidden of Somer-
ville, former Mayor Walter Wardwell of
Cambridge, Senator Wilmet R. Evans,
Jr., of Everett, Mayor Eugene H. Moore
of Melrose, State Committeeman Charles
H. Adams, Representative Arthur S.
Davis, chairman Levi S. Gould of the
county commissioners and William N.
Folsom, member of the council com-
mittee, all of Melrose.

The dinner will be served at 7 p. m.
and Leslie F. Keene, chairman of the
city committee, will be toastmaster. The
senatorial candidates, Claude L. Allen,
Andrew J. Burnett and John Larabee,
and the representative candidates, Wil-
liam J. Bowser, Charles O. Wheeler and
George W. Libbey, will also be present.

RAILROAD OFFERS REWARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New York,
New Haven & Hartford Railroad Com-
pany this afternoon offered a reward of
\$2500 for information which shall lead
to the conviction of the person or per-
sons who caused the derailment of a pas-
senger train at Middletown, Conn., Sun-
day, when scores of persons were injured,
one of whom passed away today. It was
officially said that spikes had been delib-
erately removed from the rails, causing
them to spread. Detectives are already
at work on the case.

Veteran Educator and Lecturer Who Leaves Massachusetts Board



GEORGE H. MARTIN

PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH ON TARIFF

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Representa-
tive Underwood, chairman of the ways
and means committee in Congress, reply-
ing to the statements of President Taft
in his speech at Hamilton, Mass., on
Saturday afternoon, accuses Mr. Taft
of acting in bad faith in vetoing the
tariff bills at the extra session.

President Taft declared that the Demo-
cratic tariff bills passed by the House
rested on a basis of "tariff for
politics only," and in speaking of the
wool bill, he said that Mr. Underwood
had made "a most profound error" in
his assertions before the House that the
wool tax was necessary in order to
prevent a threatened deficit in the na-
tional revenues, for there would be a
surplus of \$40,000,000.

"The wool bill I introduced in the
House carried an estimated revenue of
about \$40,000,000; the Payne bill raised
\$41,000,000 for the year 1910," said Mr.
Underwood in reply to a query by the
New York American on the subject.

The secretary of the treasury, shortly
before the introduction of the wool bill
stated in a hearing before the ways and
means committee that he estimated
there would be a deficit of \$30,000.

"An unexpected increase in revenue
collected from internal revenue taxes and
the corporation tax prevented the deficit
this year, but the loss of revenue on
the Canadian reciprocity pact and the
free list bill if it had passed would have
caused a deficit, if the wool bill had been
written so as to collect less than \$40-
000,000 of revenue, and this amount
could not be raised on the wool schedule
unless raw wool was taxed.

"The President in his address leaves
the impression that he did not expect
tariff legislation at the extra session. Be-
fore the session was called he sent for
Mr. Clark and myself and asked us
whether or not the Democratic party
would agree to pass the reciprocity pact
and at the same time asked us if we
would insist on passing tariff legislation
at the extra session.

"We both told him that our party
would endeavor to keep its promises by
a revision of the tariff taxes downward.
"He made no protest against such a
course at that time and offered all the

HOLD POSTPONED CONCERT TONIGHT

The municipal band concert scheduled
for Friday night at Sumner and Jeffries
streets, East Boston, which was post-
poned, will be given tonight at 8 p. m.
with the following program: March,
Sousa; overture, "La Gazza Ladra,"
Rossini; "Madame Sherry," Hosanna;
waltz, Volstead; "Il Trovatore," Verdi;
"Charge of the Hussars," Spindler;
"Chimes of Normandy," Planquette;
"Sunny South," Lampe; galop, Keler-
Bela.

A concert will be given at North
square, Tuesday evening, at 8 p. m.,
when the following selections will be
given: Coronation march, Meyerbeer;
overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; "Don
Carlos," Verdi; waltz, Waldeufel; bar-
itone solo, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo, S.
W. Gallo; "The Masked Ball," Verdi;
"Aubade Printaniere," Lacombe; Mefisto-
fele, Boito; galop, Keler-Bela.

If it is worth while,
why not do it
every day?

Passing the Monitor along
should not only happen
occasionally, but frequently.
Not a day should be missed.

Leading Events in Athletic World

SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF NEWPORT TENNIS POSTPONED TODAY

Now Scheduled to Start Tomorrow at 11 a. m. With Wright Meeting Bundy and McLoughlin Touchard

WATCHING WRIGHT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The semi-final round of the all-comers lawn tennis championship tournament scheduled for this morning on the Casino courts here has been postponed until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The pairings for tomorrow will bring Beals C. Wright of Boston, national champion in 1905 against T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, winner of the all-comers in 1910 and one of the players selected to meet the English players in the preliminaries for the Davis cup match, in one half.

The other half will bring M. E. McLoughlin of California, another of the Davis preliminary team, against G. F. Touchard of New York, one of the national doubles champions. Those two players met at Longwood last month at which time Touchard won.

The winner of these two matches will play in the final round Wednesday and the winner of this match will meet W. A. Larned in the challenge round on Friday.

During the past week four experts have worked their way through a field of 202 players, and while there have been one or two upsets, it is generally conceded that they are the best of those who started last Monday in what is proving to be the best tournament ever held here.

Of the four players left, Touchard is the least known. He is one of the most brilliant players in today's younger set, but has always been handicapped by his unsteadiness. When at his best he can hold his own with almost any player in this country. He has done better this season than ever before, and it is generally felt that this has been largely due to the influence which R. D. Little has had over his style of game, they having played together in doubles.

Bundy was the challenger of Larned in 1910 and is expected by many to win that honor again. His game this season is slightly better than it was last year and unless he shows a decided reversal in form he should have little difficulty in winning from his three rivals with the possible exception of Wright.

It is the playing of Wright that has received marked attention from the followers of tennis during the past week. In 1905, when he won the national championship, he gave promise of becoming one of the greatest players this country has ever seen, but he seemed to fall off materially and was unable to gain his true form. This year has found him doing but little work on the courts up to the beginning of the present tournament, and while it may be said that he has had an easy way through to the semi-final round with the exception of his match with N. W. Niles, it must also be admitted that he has been showing some of his old-time generalship and getting ability that made him famous five or six years ago.

McLoughlin, the young Pacific coast player, does not appear to have gained much in his playing during the past 12 months. He is still the same hard-hitting player whose style of game is most interesting to watch but lacks the finish of a Wright, Bundy or Larned.

BOWLERS TO MEET AT PATERSON

NEW YORK—Paterson, N. J., has been awarded the 1912 tournament of the National Bowling Association, it was announced here last night. A delegation from Washington was present and asked that the tournament be held there, but after the Paterson delegation had presented its arguments the board unanimously selected the New Jersey city. No definite date has been fixed for the tournament, but it will probably be held some time between Jan. 15 and March 1. More than 300 teams from various parts of the country are expected to compete.

BRITISH HYDROPLANES ARRIVE

NEW YORK — The big British hydroplanes, Tireless III, owned by Cox and King, and Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, were unloaded from the liner California today and will be given tuning up spins later in the week. They have developed 50 statute miles an hour on the other side and the owners hope to win the international trophy next month.

PLAY FOR WESTERN GOLF TITLE

CHICAGO — Seventy-two players entered for the ninth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, which opens today at the Midlothian Country Club.

IVER JOHNSON FIELD GLASSES

Special values in Marine and Field Glasses suitable for use at the aviation meet. Prices, \$4.50 to \$25. Binoculars, \$25 to \$75. Bird Glasses, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Catalogue free giving full description.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co. 126-127 Washington st., cor. Cornhill, Boston

College Athletic Coaches—No. 35

Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A six-footer with a smile, who thinks and dreams football every day, and who has, but boasts not of it, a record of only five games lost in 13 years of college coaching, is Fielding H. Yost, coach at the University of Michigan. Incidentally, he is both a lawyer and a business man, in fact a capitalist, who lives in Nashville, Tenn., when he isn't chasing a squad of football players up and down a gridiron with his "hurry up there, hurry up." Such is the maker of Michigan football fame.

Yost was born at Amos, W. Va., April 13, 1871. He played his first college football at Lafayette, where he donned the moleskins for one year. He then entered and graduated from the University of West Virginia, where he had played varsity ball for three years. In the same year that he graduated, 1897, he began to coach, first working with Ohio Wesleyan and then going all over the country from coast to coast and finally back to Michigan, whose team he first led to victory in the fall of 1901. The following are the colleges which have learned his "hurry up" style at various times in their histories: Ohio Wesleyan 1897, University of Nebraska 1898, University of Kansas 1899, Leland Stanford, Jr., University 1900 and the University of Michigan ever since. In the 13 years he has three times helped with the army team at West Point at the finish of the season in addition to his regular work. One of his most treasured possessions is a medal given him in appreciation of his work at the Point.

But coaching is not the only thing he has accomplished during the past 40 years. He has studied law and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1897. In the business world he is known as the manager of the Great Falls Power Company, a \$4,000,000 hydro-electric development company; and he is interested and deals extensively in coal and timber lands. In 1906 he married Miss Fite of Nashville, Tenn., and has one son, whom the Wolverines are already figuring on as a future Michigan quarterback.

Yost's first years of coaching at Michigan were seasons of marvelous success; scores of from 400 to 600 to opponents' nothing were the rule; a game in which Michigan ran up less than 100 points was considered a "hard-fought battle." Then came a time of depression which broke Michigan's winning streak. The seasons started out well, apparently, only to fizzle out at the end. It was not only whispered about, it was shouted, that Yost "didn't know the new game—he couldn't revise his tactics to suit the forward pass."

All the time the coach smiled and seemed optimistic. The University of Pennsylvania, confident of victory, came to Ann Arbor at the end of the 1907 season. Then Yost sprang his chief-d'oeuvre, the criss-cross forward pass. It worked—it fooled not only the Quakers but it also took the officials unawares. The ball was called back. Onto the field strode the coach; his rule of never disputing the decision of an umpire, "they have it hard enough, y'know," was broken. But it was to no avail; the next year, Pennsylvania worked the same trick back on the Wolverines, and won. But Yost's "new football" was vindicated.

For the last two seasons, Yost has returned to his feeling of uncertainty; and Michigan has been winning again. Ask him if the team hasn't a pretty good chance in this game, and he'll tell you that there are any number of things that make it doubtful, "this might happen, an' that, y'know." And good fortune has returned; Pennsylvania has been tied and beaten; Minnesota and Syracuse have been overwhelmed.

In the early days Yost developed teams intensively; he chose light men and he made them fast. Game after game was won with mammoth scores in which Michigan was outwitted, man to man. Redden, Heston and Norcross were developed in this regime. Then he began to build heavier teams, extensive training; the Wolverines began to lose their big games. Lately the heavy teams have been more successful. But speed has not been forgotten. From the preliminary training at Whitmore lake in the middle of September to the final practise before the big game, his men are told to "hurry up." And they do. When they weren't hitting the line hard enough or low enough, he had a "bucking machine" made for his men to push around Ferry field. To vary the monotony he loaded the thing with a ton of stones or men. He has, or can invent, a specialty for developing anything you please in the football line. He is figuring out new plays most of his waking hours, whether it is football season or not.

There probably is no one thing that is the key to his success. It is not his thorough knowledge of the game, it is not his intense application, nor is it his ability of leadership, his "hurry-up" methods or his latest "fight-em, boys, fight-em," alone. It is all of these rolled into one and then a natural aptitude adds the cap-sheaf to the perfect whole. But whatever it is "he gets there" as they say of him at Ann Arbor and the name of "fight-em" bids fair to supplant "hurry-up," by which he is known all over the country.



COACH FIELDING H. YOST

While Philadelphia and St. Louis might be said to have a fighting chance to take the National league pennant of 1911, the championship race in that league is practically narrowed down to three teams—New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, with the last position in the first division going to one of the first-named clubs.

The question as to which of the three leading teams will win the honor of playing the American league champions for the world's title next October is the chief topic of discussion among the followers of that league. Each has a large backing and the teams are so closely matched that there is very little to choose between them.

At the present time Pittsburgh is greatly handicapped by the absence of Wagner from the lineup, and unless he is able to get back into the game within the next week the chances of the Pirates winning the flag will be rather small. New York now has the leading position and is playing its best ball. This team will have a harder schedule to fill out during the last month of the series than Chicago must, however, be taken into consideration. This is found to play an important factor in the deciding of the pennant.

ADAMS DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AT COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Arthur J. Adams of Concord, N. H., has been engaged as director of athletics for the coming year by Colby College. He will report Sept. 6, when the candidates for the football team have been ordered to report. The college opens Sept. 20.

Mr. Adams was both trainer and coach of the Colby track team last spring, and the performances of his charges at the New England intercollegiate meet, when they outpointed the representatives of larger institutions, attracted wide attention, for with the single exception of Nardini, who also hails from Concord, the members of the team until last spring were totally without experience in college athletics.

Adams has been connected with track and field sports for a number of years, having coached Concord high school for several seasons and developed among others, Swazey, whose record in the sprints made while at Dartmouth still stands at that college. Adams also coached the Brewster Academy track team at Wolfboro, N. H., where he brought out Nardini and developed the youngster.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN		AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
Club	Runs	Club	Runs	Club	Runs
Cobb, Det.	425	Jackson, Bos.	347	Cobb, Det.	425
Lajoie, Cleve.	409	Wagner, Pitts.	347	Jackson, Bos.	347
Jackson, Bos.	408	Myers, N. Y.	330	Wagner, Pitts.	347
E. Walker, Wash.	352	Clark, Pitts.	329	Myers, N. Y.	330
Henriksen, Bos.	350	Almeida, Cin.	324	Clark, Pitts.	329
Crawford, Det.	338	Boon, Phila.	323	Almeida, Cin.	324
Schmidt, Det.	330	Fletcher, N. Y.	321	Boon, Phila.	323
Lapp, Phila.	323	Bates, Cin.	320	Fletcher, N. Y.	321
Cree, N. Y.	322	Perry, Pitts.	320	Bates, Cin.	320
Collins, Phila.	349	Ladner, Phila.	318	Perry, Pitts.	320

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS		Runs	
Club	Runs	Club	Runs
Cobb, Det.	117	Sheppard, Chi.	94
Jackson, Bos.	108	Schulte, Chi.	84
Bush, Det.	100	Huggins, St. L.	82
Milan, Wash.	91	Becher, Cin.	82
Crawford, Det.	80	Lyne, Pitts.	81
Lord, Chi.	80	Wagner, Pitts.	77
Cree, N. Y.	81	Doyle, N. Y.	74
Murphy, Phila.	81	Kane, Phila.	74
McIntyre, Chi.	80	Paskert, Phila.	74
Hooper, Bos.	70	Bates, Cin.	73

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS		S. B.	
Club	Runs	Club	Runs
Cobb, Det.	63	Becher, Cin.	58
Milan, Wash.	40	Devore, N. Y.	46
Callahan, Chi.	35	Knodgen, N. Y.	38
Cree, N. Y.	35	Herzog, N. Y.	35
Lord, Chi.	33	Murray, N. Y.	32
Hooper, Bos.	32	Marke, N. Y.	32
Rush, Det.	30	Huggins, St. L.	32
Crawford, Det.	30	Lebert, Phila.	28
Collins, Phila.	30	Sweeney, Bos.	27
Baker, Phila.	30	Doyle, N. Y.	27

VORHIS TO COACH WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—L. F. Vorhis, the Penn State All-American quarterback of 1909, who has been managing a plantation in Alabama, has been engaged to coach the Wesleyan football eleven again this fall, and will arrive in Middletown in a few days to prepare for the arrival of the men. Vorhis is a happy man over this year's prospects, as not a variety man of last year's eleven has been lost by graduation. Rice '12, who was one of the halfbacks last season, has already played four years, and will, therefore, not be eligible, but he will be out in uniform and will aid in rounding the team into condition.

THREE TEAMS STILL HAVING CLOSE RACE IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh Are Gradually Drawing Away From Philadelphia and St. Louis

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		Per cent	
Club	Won Lost	1911	1910
New York	70 44	.617	.576
Chicago	66 43	.606	.682
Pittsburgh	68 48	.586	.617
Philadelphia	63 51	.553	.500
St. Louis	61 53	.535	.388
Cincinnati	52 61	.460	.500
Brooklyn	45 58	.438	.388
Boston	29 86	.252	.362

RESULTS SATURDAY	
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.	
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.	
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.	
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2.	
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.	
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.	

TODAY'S GAMES	
Pittsburgh at Boston.	
St. Louis at New York.	
Chicago at Philadelphia.	
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.	

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New York now has the leading position and is playing its best ball. This team will have a harder schedule to fill out during the last month of the series than Chicago must, however, be taken into consideration. This is found to play an important factor in the deciding of the pennant.

Chicago, while not the team it was a year ago, is putting up a great battle and with an easier schedule ahead is expected to make it a contest to the very end. The absence of Evers, Chance and Kling from the champions' lineup has more than once made itself felt during the past month.

Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Boston are due to finish the season in their present position, with all three playing better ball now than at any previous time this year.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING		P. C.	
Club	Won Lost	1911	1910
Rochester	83 42	.662	.662
Toronto	76 49	.608	.608
Baltimore	73 50	.594	.594
Buffalo	61 60	.504	.504
Montreal	57 66	.463	.463
Jersey City 1, Buffalo 0.			
Newark	49 74	.398	.398
Providence	43 80	.350	.350

RESULTS SATURDAY	
Montreal 11, Providence 7.	
Baltimore 6, Rochester 0.	
Rochester 5, Baltimore 2.	
Jersey City 1, Buffalo 0.	
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 2.	
Toronto 9, Newark 5.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY	
Providence 4, Montreal 1.	
Newark-Jersey City, postponed.	

TODAY'S GAMES	
Providence at Montreal.	
Jersey City at Buffalo.	
Newark at Toronto.	

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING		P. C.	
Club	Won Lost	1911	1910
Lowell	71 42	.626	.626
Worcester	61 50	.550	.550
Lawrence 6, Lynn 3.			
Lynn 5, Lawrence 3.			
Brookton 5, Lowell 2.			
New Bedford 4, Haverhill 3.			
Haverhill 3, New Bedford 2.			

RESULTS SATURDAY	
Lawrence 6, Lynn 3.	
Lawrence 6, Lynn 3.	
Lowell 12, Brookton 0.	
Brookton 4, Lowell 2.	
Worcester 4, Haverhill 3.	
New Bedford 2, Fall River 1.	

TODAY'S GAMES	
Haverhill at Worcester.	
Lowell at Lynn.	
Fall River at Lawrence.	

ASKS UNIFORM TITLE LAW THAT IS SAFE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

(Continued from page one)

being 65 commissioners present and 31 states represented.

A resolution was passed providing that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the advisability of taking up the subjects of criminal law and criminality, which are to be considered at the meeting of the Association of Criminal Law and Criminology that opens here on Sept. 2.

A resolution presented by Clinton O. Bunn of Oklahoma, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of creating a permanent interstate uniform legislation commission, was lost. George Whitlock of Maryland opposed the resolution on the ground that there was no possibility of the desired legislation being enacted in any state.

He objected also to a feature of the bill providing for a liberal salary, declaring the success of the commissioners thus far had been due to their altruistic motives. A salary was not wanted, he declared, and if it were offered the commissioners would fall into the hands of those who were not interested primarily in the work.

The comparative law bureau will meet at 3 p. m. today in room 22 of the Walker building, M. I. T., and the Association of American Law Schools will begin its twofold conference at 8 p. m. in room 23 of the Walker building.

The annual meeting of the comparative law bureau will be in charge of Gov. Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, director, and William W. Smithers of Philadelphia, secretary. Governor Baldwin will make his annual address.

Prof. William R. Vance of Yale University in his annual address at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, at 8 p. m., will discuss "The Ultimate Function of the Teacher of Law." The other address will be by Jarlan F. Stone, dean of the Columbia University law school, on "The Function of the American University Law School." The former address will be discussed by Harry S. Richards, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school and Prof. Albert M. Kales, of Northwestern University, and the latter by Prof. Walter W. Cook of Chicago University, and Prof. Dudley O. McGovney of Tulane University.

The meeting on Tuesday will be at 3 p. m. in Langdell hall, Harvard University law school, at which Baron Uchida, Japanese ambassador to the United States, will discuss "The Teaching of Jurisprudence in Japan."

Beginning Tuesday and continuing through Thursday, the American Bar Association will hold its eighty-fourth annual meeting in this city, the sessions to be in Huntington hall at the Institute of Technology.

Among those who will speak are Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States supreme court, retired, William B. Hornblower of New York, Robert S. Taylor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and many others.

The meetings of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology this week in Boston will be addressed by many Bostonians, including Judge Charles A. DeCourcy, Judge Henry L. Sheldon and Dr. Morton Prince. Thus far Chicago has been headquarters of the institute, but it is now planned to make Boston the home of the executive committee for the coming year.

It is also possible that a Massachusetts branch of the national organization may be formed.

Among those who have already come to Boston to participate in the deliberations is Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University law school of Chicago.

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STATE SECRETARY'S QUARTERS THROGGED WITH OFFICE SEEKERS

(Continued from page one)

the rooms of the secretary of state today.

One new candidate has appeared for a place on the state ticket, John W. Duffy of ward 24 presenting papers for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general.

Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state, has filed his papers with 1249 certified names obtained in four different counties.

All candidates for the Republican senatorial nomination in the fifth Suffolk district against Senator Tinkham have now dropped out leaving a clear field to him for nomination for a third term.

Among the candidates who have already filed nomination papers with the secretary of state are the following:

SENATE

Berkshire district—John H. Mack, Democrat.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden district—Alfred J. Pease, Republican.

First Bristol—William F. Kenney, D.; Charles A. McDonald, D.; John L. Shea, D.; Joseph Mooney, D.; Walter E. McLane, R.

Fifth Essex—Dennis E. Halley, D.; William R. Adams, D.; James R. Teller, R.

First Middlesex—Henry C. Mulligan, R. Sixth Middlesex—Charles H. Brown, R. Fourth-Suffolk—Thomas Joyce, D.

Eighth Suffolk—Edward H. Pinkham, D.

Ninth Suffolk—Joseph J. Feeley, D.; William E. Hannan, D.; William M. Morrow, D.; Charles L. Carr, R.

Second Worcester—Daniel E. Denny, R.; John E. Holmgren, R.

Third Worcester—Levi H. Greenwood, R.; John H. Coburn, R.

Fourth Worcester—Joseph S. Gates, R.; William R. Burke, D.

Worcester and Hampden—William Wheeler, R.

REPRESENTATIVE

First Berkshire—J. Barnard Boland, R.; George F. Miller, R.; A. J. McCullough, R.; Dr. W. W. Pascoe, D.

Second Berkshire—Edward A. Davies, R. Third Bristol—John J. O'Neill, R.

Eleventh Bristol—Edward T. Thompson, R.

Sixteenth Essex—John G. Stevens, D.; Horace L. Broughton, R.; William T. Knight, R.

Twenty-third Essex—Henry H. Parsons, R.

First Hampden—Henry W. Holbrook, R.; John H. McQuaid, D.

Fourth Hampden—Michael J. Scully, D.; George H. Hadd, R.

Sixth Hampden—George E. Sanford, R. Eleventh Hampden—Thomas F. McCullough, D.

Twelfth Hampden—Harry B. Putnam, R.; Michael C. Keefe, D.

Twenty-seventh Middlesex—Wilton B. Fay, R.

Twenty-eighth Middlesex—Benjamin F. Harris, R.; Samuel C. Lawrence Haskell, R.

Fourth Norfolk—Roger Wolcott, R.; James H. Shea, D.

Sixth Norfolk—Louis F. R. Langelier, R.; John A. Duggan, D.

Tenth Plymouth—Oscar F. Sager, Albert F. Snow, George P. Johnson, E. C. Stiles, Zimri Thurber (all R.).

Second Worcester—Charles N. Edgell, R.

Ninth Worcester—Edwin F. Lilley, R.; Matthew J. Carbury, D.

Other candidates have filed papers with their local registrars for certification. After certification they are to be sent to the secretary of state. In Boston certification is done by the election commissioners. The Boston candidates who have filed their papers with the commissioners are:

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

First Suffolk—Democratic, Edward P. Grainger; Republican, William Robinson, Ernest C. Woodside.

Second Suffolk—Democratic, James A. Hatton.

Third Suffolk—Democratic, Joseph P. Lomasney.

Fourth Suffolk—Democratic, Thomas M. Joyce, Timothy L. Connolly, Edward J. McKenna, Charles H. Reinhart and Timothy F. Callahan; Republican, Freeman O. Emerson.

Fifth Suffolk—Republican, George Hotden Tinkham.

Sixth Suffolk—Democratic, James F. Powers; Republican, Charles D. Cheney.

Seventh Suffolk—Democratic, James P. Timilty, William H. Sullivan, James W. Gibbons, John J. O'Hare, Thomas F. Fay; Republican, Charles H. Bryant.

Eighth Suffolk—Democratic, Edward W. Burns, Robert P. Clarkson, Edward H. Pinkham, John F. Cusick, Pierce J. Grace, John J. Cummings; Republican, Thomas M. Vinson.

Ninth Suffolk—Democratic, Francis J. Horgan, Michael J. Murray, John J. Hoar, William M. McCormack; Republican, Edward W. Brewer, William E. Hannan, Joseph J. Feeley.

REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES

Ward 1—Democratic, Benjamin F. Sullivan, Thomas J. Giblin, Thomas A. Noland, Theodore L. Sorenson, Thomas C. Carr, D. J. Gennison, John Jackson Walsh; Republicans, William B. Jensen, E. C. R. Bagley, Francis A. Griffin, Frederick A. Cronin.

Ward 10—Democratic, George H. Perkins and John J. Foley; Republicans, Channing H. Cox, William S. Kinney.

Ward 11—Republicans, Grafton D. Cushing, Courtenay Crocker.

Ward 12—Democratic, Daniel J. Danahy, George T. Daly, James W. Hayes;

Republicans, Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin, John B. McGregor, Fred J. H. Jones.

Ward 18—Democrats, Edward E. McGrath, Michael H. O'Brien, James A. Watson, Daniel J. Cronin, George Kenney, Frank J. O'Toole; Republican, Charles E. Seales.

Ward 19—Democrats, James H. McInerney, William H. Sullivan, Timothy J. Ahern; Republican, C. J. Cox.

Ward 20—Democrats, James A. McElaney, Jr., Louis A. Foley, James F. Harry R. Cumming, William L. Chase, Tilton S. Bell, William J. Kelley.

Ward 21—Democrats, Edward E. Ginsberg, James C. Kenney; Republicans, William N. Hackett, Walter R. Meins, Samuel E. Horton.

Ward 22—Democrats, James F. Griffin, William J. Mullen; Republicans, Carl Meyer, Joseph H. Wentworth, Robert H. Costello, O. E. Buttner.

Ward 23—Democrats, Fred J. McLaughlin, William M. McMorro, John W. McCormick, Ward B. Prescott, G. L. Fleming, Francis M. Cummings; Republicans, William M. Poland, Richard H. Robinson.

Ward 24—Democrats, Frederick L. Corcoran, William H. O'Brien, Frank A. Lawler, Thomas P. Curtin, Charles J. Desmond; Republicans, Henry S. Clark, Harrison H. Atwood, J. H. Burns, Charles L. Carr, George Philip Wardner, Sanford Bates, James A. Hart.

Ward 25—Democrats, William H. Woods, Allan Clarke, Thomas F. J. Callahan; Republicans, Joseph B. Brown, Clarence M. Davis.

In the Cambridge representative districts the following have filed papers with the registrars:

First Middlesex district—No Republican candidates; Democrats, President Frederick Burke of the common council, Alderman James F. Black, William J. Donovan, Michael J. Mahoney, Representative Thomas Ryan, John E. Quinn, Representative Joseph Reed and James W. Cairns.

Second Middlesex district—Republicans, ex-Representative Julius Meyers, ex-President of the common council Henry J. Winslow, Representative Charles J. Wood, ex-Councilman Charles H. Milner, Representative James W. Bean, ex-Representative Eben H. Googins, J. B. Smithers, Clement G. Morgan; Democrats, Alderman Robert O'Neil, Mark Delaney, John T. Lynch, Thomas Duris.

Third Middlesex district—Republican, C. Burnside Seagrave, Representative George L. Dow, Representative Russell D. Crane, Mayne J. Little, Roger R. Swain, ex-Alderman Marshall H. Blanchard, Democrats, J. L. G. Glynn, ex-Alderman J. P. Brennan, Alderman Michael O'Connor, W. J. Donovan, James M. Cleary, Otis P. Russell.

In the second Middlesex senatorial district Senator Harry M. Stearns, Republican, is the only candidate for nomination in his party, while there are two Democrats, James Cullane and Maurice M. Lynch.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE PLANS FOR FALL CAMPAIGN

Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. has been set as the time of the first meeting of the Republican state committee to prepare plans for the state campaign, it was said at the office of the committee today.

The meeting will be held in the regular rooms of the committee on the third floor of the Kimball building, Tremont street.

The matter of greatest importance before the committee at the meeting is the selection of a committee on resolutions to prepare the campaign platform of the Republicans. It is understood that the executive committee has drawn up a resolutions committee which will be submitted to the full committee with recommendations that it be accepted.

The committee has also to choose a chairman for the Republican state convention early in October. Again the executive will probably recommend one or more candidates for this important office.

Charles E. Hatfield, mayor of Newton, and the present chairman of the state committee is expected to be re-elected.

Two topics of discussion seem to prevail wherever Republican politicians gather today, namely, Representative Norman H. White's public statement that many members of the Republican state committee are aiding Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham's candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and the failure of W. W. Lufkin, president of the Essex Club, to introduce Speaker Joseph Walker at the club's outing at Hamilton Saturday, after the latter had been invited to speak and had prepared a special address for the occasion.

Representative White's protest against alleged interference by the state committee in the present contest for the Republican nomination for Governor was similar to that made by Speaker Walker a fortnight ago. Mr. White said in part: "I maintain that the function of the committee is not to attempt to name any candidate, but to elect him after the Republicans of the state have made their choice. I recognize that as a body the state committee may not have voted to support any candidate. Of course, an actual vote is not necessary to accomplish their purpose, but I say, without fear of contradiction, that 90 per cent of the 40 members of the Republican state committee are doing their utmost to nominate one candidate."

Relative to Mr. Walker's not speaking at the Essex Club outing it was pointed out by many that inasmuch as Representative White was prevented from being present and speaking and as Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham spoke only on behalf of the state there seemed to be no other way open to President

Lufkin than to ask Speaker Walker not to deliver his speech.

Many of Mr. Walker's friends, however, seem to feel it keenly that he was not at least presented to the gathering.

Speaker Joseph Walker, one of the three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, is in Fitchburg this afternoon and is to be tendered a reception there this evening.

Mr. Walker went in an automobile and stopped along the way for conferences with his lieutenants at Ayer, Shirley, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend and Ashby.

ONE HOUSE CONTEST IN BROOKLINE SHOWN BY FILING OF PAPERS

The filing of nomination papers in Brookline discloses but one contest in the local senatorial and representative field.

Edwin Ulmer, a resident but not yet a voter in Brookline, announces that he will seek a Republican nomination from that town for the House of Representatives, and that before the day of the primaries he will be properly registered as a voter.

Mr. Ulmer's opponents will be Maj. John A. Curtin and Capt. John H. Sherburne. Mr. Curtin was defeated for a nomination by Representative Norman H. White two years ago. He is a member of the board of selectmen. Captain Sherburne has not before been prominent in politics. He heads battery A of Boston.

Papers in the interest of Senator Charles H. Pearson of Brookline have been filed and he will be unopposed in the primaries.

On the Democratic side Robert E. Green and George S. Nyhen have filed papers for representatives. They are unopposed. No Democratic candidate for senator has presented himself.

The Republican town committee has changed its personnel to a considerable extent this year. The committee as nominated consists of: Jesse S. Wiley, Nathaniel U. Walker, Morris A. Hall, Leonard C. Wason, Herbert R. Chase, Payson Dana, George S. Baldwin, Louis Hyman, Charles H. Utley, George B. Baker, Everett M. Bowker, Murray T. Edgar, Franklin W. Hobbs, Charles A. W. Spencer, John A. Cousens, William B. Powell, Harold P. Williams, Hatherly Foster, Jr., Robert S. Wayland, Joseph L. Hale and John R. Marvin.

PLAN TO INSPECT SITE FOR ARMORY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The special state army committee, comprising Gen. G. A. Goodale, Col. Edward J. Gihon, Representative Charles A. Dean, George E. Walker, and Edwin C. Miller, will hold a meeting tonight to make arrangements for another inspection, with the state army commission, of the site chosen for the new \$55,000 state armory.

It is located on Main street and comprises a part of the estate of George L. Wakefield and a tract owned by W. M. Burt. At a town meeting Sept. 5, \$1000 will be appropriated from insurance on the former armory and added to the amount set aside by the state for the land.

NEW RACE SHELLS USED AT TORONTO

The first sectional or "knock down" eight-oared racing shells to be used in this country are the property of the Toronto Argonauts, the famous rowing association of Canada, says Popular Mechanics.

The new shells were purchased in England, and were used for the first time at the recent international regatta on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.

Instead of the long wagons being required for transporting eight-oared shells, the new shell, knocked down in three sections, may be transported in an ordinary wagon. The putting together and taking apart of the sections is easily accomplished in an hour or two.

STEAMERS SEIZED MAY BE CASTRO'S

LONDON—The Daily Mail says that the recent seizure of the two small steamers, Foam Queen and Arizona, by the customs authorities in the Thames and at Barrow, respectively, was due to information received from one of the South American republics. The real reason for the seizure will not be divulged until the case comes before the admiralty court.

It was thought that the Foam Queen and Arizona were under control of the agents of former President Castro, and had been purchased to carry war material for a proposed invasion of Venezuela by Castro.

WANT \$65,000 FOR WATER SYSTEM

PEABODY, Mass.—At a special town meeting tonight the voters will be asked to appropriate \$65,000 to increase the water supply by laying mains from the plant to a tributary of Sautaug lake, South Lynnfield, known as Humphrey brook.

BOY CAUSES RUSH FOR EXITS

CANONSBURG, Pa.—When a moving picture machine at the Canonsburg opera house developed a slight defect Saturday night, a boy shouted "fire." Twenty-six perished and many were injured in the rush for the exits which followed.

RACE CONGRESS HELP TO PEACE MOVEMENT SAYS BOSTON LEADER

LONDON—The progress of the peace movement in America and Europe is discussed by Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Mass., secretary of the World Peace Foundation, in an interview published in the current number of the Christian Commonwealth, which says in part:

"Asked as to his impressions of the universal races congress, all of whose sessions he and Mrs. Mead attended, Mr. Mead said: 'It was one of the most hopeful and potential gatherings of our time. It was really momentous, significant to a degree that few of the newspapers have realized. This has been the first comprehensive attempt in history to focus the mind of the world upon the mutual duties of the various races. The attempt itself heralds a new epoch. And it is but a beginning. The broad and wise plans for permanent organization insure persistent and systematic attention to these great questions from now on.' Mr. Mead hoped that the next congress would meet in the United States. He referred to various aspects of the race problem there, and mentioned with peculiar satisfaction the fact that at least 50 negro scholars had come to the congress. He felt that no one had made more useful contributions than Professor Dubois, the secretary of the American Society for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Every great Congress like this," said Mr. Mead, "reminds us how interdependent we all are. It was a mighty peace congress. We are going to the international peace congress at Rome in September! But this was as truly a peace congress. There is nothing that stirs up wars today more than race friction and the efforts of the strong nations to exploit weaker peoples. Look at the crisis in Turkey and the Morocco crisis at this moment. Both are as much racial as political matters." He went on to speak sharply about the Morocco situation.

"People forget," he said, "that the Algerias convention, to which my own country among others was a party, made the future of Morocco an international question, and that that convention cannot be changed save by international action. People forget that the Congo State exists through international convention, and that a primary object of its creation was to secure and advance the welfare of the native races. We must sound that reminder very loudly to individual governments disposed to rush in there regardless of law and right."

Speaking of the peace movement specifically, Mr. Mead said that the great trouble had been that our international work had not been internationally done. "We have worked too much separately. Little groups in our different nations. That will not do. We must cooperate. That is why I as an American have for years done so much work in Europe, and worked to get European workers to America. The international movement must be so thoroughly organized, it must command such a large number of men of conspicuous power and recognized impartiality, that whenever a critical situation arises, as now in Morocco, our committee shall be instantly on the ground to report all the facts instantly to the whole world. I have infinite faith in international public opinion if there is only complete and reliable knowledge. The great world disease is ignorance."

In response to inquiries about the World Peace Foundation, which he especially represents, Mr. Mead described briefly its founding and its aims and methods.

Mr. Mead spoke with special enthusiasm of the remarkable new attention to the cause in the American schools and universities.

"Mr. and Mrs. Mead go next week to Germany, where meetings have been arranged for them in Berlin, Leipzig and many other places. Mr. Mead lays special stress upon the cooperation of the three great Teutonic countries—Germany, Britain and the United States—and said that he deprecated nothing so much as such mischievous and groundless scares about Germany as that in London last week. He once studied for three years in Leipzig, and before that at our English Cambridge; and when he was asked how he said that the first speech about international arbitration which he ever made was when he was a Cambridge student as far back as 1875."

OPPOSE SECRET CONFERENCES

TRENTON, N. J.—The new city commission is being criticized because it has started the practice of holding secret conferences, although the Walsh law, under which the commission operates, says that its meetings shall be open to the public. The commissioners say they have the right to discuss city matters in private, providing official action is taken openly.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

Morton L. Bissell, a graduate of Springfield training school, class of 1911, has taken up his work as director of the boys' department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Papers nominating Samuel L. Powers, A. R. Reed, Charles F. Avery, H. H. Carter, C. D. Cabot, William Price as delegates to the Republican state convention have been filed at the office of the city clerk.

MALDEN

There will be no contests for the state committee delegates in either the Republican or Democratic parties this fall.

The several Red Men's lodges will meet Sept. 2 in Marie hall to complete arrangements for the entertainment of members of the order from all parts of New England on Sept. 21. There will be band concerts, fireworks and two parades.

CAMBRIDGE

Miss Emma Cutter of Yorktown street has completed her term as instructor at the summer schools in Holliston. She will teach in the schools of this city after September.

Harry F. R. Dolan and William R. Davis are candidates for the Republican state central committee.

WALTHAM

A committee of 100 citizens is to be formed to promote the candidacy of Charles M. Getchell for the mayoralty.

The board of registrars of voters has completed its examination of the signatures on nomination papers of candidates in the coming state primaries.

MELROSE

William C. Whiting, formerly principal of the local high school, has removed to Plymouth, where he becomes principal of the Plymouth high school. He is succeeded here by Lorne B. Hulsman, a former sub-master of the Chelsea high school.

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Republicans will have no candidate for the fifth senatorial district this fall, and will support Edward A. Walker, mayor of Waltham.

This town will not observe old home day this year.

CHELSEA

William Bennett, building inspector, has notified the board of control that there are 225 buildings in process of construction or alteration and that the services of an assistant will be necessary until the close of the year.

WATERTOWN

The report of Joseph B. Holland, treasurer of the permanent citizens committee on the celebration of July 4, shows a balance of \$45.67 in the treasury after all bills have been paid.

REVERE

The final game of the police baseball league to be played here will be played on Curtis park, Tuesday, between the local and Chelsea policemen.

ARLINGTON

The assessors' figures show that there has been an increase of \$456,871 in the valuation of houses in this town.

QUINCY

The city council holds its first meeting since the summer vacation tonight.

EDUCATIONAL

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen have completed the appointment of caucus and election officials as follows: Warden, precinct 1, Stanley A. Dearborn; warden, precinct 2, Willard G. Eaton; deputy warden

BACHELOR BREAKFASTS AND DINES

Down-Town Lunch Hour of Women, Though but Briefly Touched on Today, Is Promised Extended Discussion in Later Article

THE reader, in a couple of preceding papers has had a glance into some of the sights and peculiarities of those establishments where men eat. Delicate as is the task, we now take him to those places that are so fortunate as to be patronized by women, that observing respectfully what sights he may, he can add one more leaf to his notes about eating places.

Apart from those clubs that are established by and for women, the places where women eat are for the greater part those that do their main business in the lunching hours. The establishments that have a steady custom for all three meals are those frequented by the unhappy and morose bachelors. These unhappy single men are driven by force of circumstances to take their rolls and coffee of a morning alone and to have no conversation at the first meal of the day save with the morning newspaper and with the waiter. We have known bachelors that pretended to breakfast merrily and as they strode away from the restaurant to troll a catch as men exhilarated by their own society; we have known others that at their tables grouped carefully about them eggs, fish, cold meat and muffins as though to build a rampart against the outer world and within their convertible fort to laugh at many things in their own, sole thoughts.

Waiter Silently Comments

Vain pretense; that very moment there were holes in their socks. From a long and close observation of the bachelor at breakfast, we have been able to deduce certain laws about him, one or two of which we shall state to the reader. In the first place, the bachelor breakfasting at a restaurant where the waiters are men, is treated with indifference; the air of the waiter plainly says that if a man will be so silly as to be single and to breakfast early, though he must be served, no sympathy is to be shown him. When the loving bachelor winds slowly over the sea, the waiter's heart beats never a stroke the more; the bachelor's coming means nothing to him save that there is one more to take a breakfast away and if he have the heart of a founder to leave a tip. Besides this, bachelors are very curious about their food, while a married man never is. If a bachelor gets mayonnaise dressing in his boiled eggs he is often apt to behave in a way that all fair-minded waiters will deplore. But have you ever heard of a married man complaining?

New England Aunt Wanting

We now pass to the second law; when the bachelor goes to a restaurant where the waiters are waitresses he receives from these kind women a measure of care and solicitude that he would never receive in a place tended by men. The cause of this phenomenon is that the waitresses instinctively know his forlorn and desolate condition. He may wear a purple tie and eat tripe for breakfast, nevertheless the waitress with her

woman's heart divines that it would not be thus were the present bachelor subjected to the kindly discipline of a wife's example. The waitress knows he does these things because he is sad and lonely. If he had been so unfortunate as to have been bred in some kingdom overseas where whortleberries are treated as fruit and be given with his rolls a cube of some breadstuff filled with substances resembling boot buttons, she explains to him, "That is blueberry cake and it's very nice." There is guardianship in her tones and it brings to the heart of the bachelor the day of long ago when his nurse said to him: "Eat your porridge, it'll make you a big man, Master Charles," the unfortunate Master Charles thinking in his little heart that he had rather eat his grandmama's garden hat.

Plight Relieved

But the waitress knows that the grown-up Charles is Carolus Coelebs still and has yet the chance to acquire a lot of common sense. We knew a bachelor that came to breakfast once without a newspaper; he had left his in the trolley car or fed it to a policeman, or done something or other with it. He seated himself and after ordering his breakfast gazed abstractedly at his napkin. A waitress was standing by—an untutored, impartial waitress—and observed him. At once she seized two newspapers, the hook-nosed gentleman that had eaten two orders of sausages had left when he went out, and she gave those two newspapers to the bachelor with benevolence playing in kindly lambency from her countenance. The bachelor, like the puppy that recognizes a friendly hand, gladly took the newspapers and read them with the greatest care. He had read them both before; one had a very interesting dispatch announcing that Mr. John Redmond had received a Gaelic poem dedicated to him by Lord Curzon, and the other had a slashing editorial on the recall of janitors; both of which he had enjoyed earlier in the morning. But he read them as a recognition of a kind and noble act. No doubt, upon being requested, he would have asked somebody to ask somebody else to communicate with some far distant person to get a newspaper at twice or three times its price. But where would have been the sentiment?

The third law may be stated as follows, though in strictness it is but a joint corollary of the first two: If a married man, through some unforeseen accident, is forced to breakfast at a restaurant where there are waitresses, he must act so as to give the impression that he is a bachelor. To offset this result various authorities advise various means; one that is generally admitted to be of value is to drink three cups of tea or coffee. If the married man do this, he will be marked as a lonely bachelor that must be cared for, whereas if he neglect some little precaution like this he will be treated in a manner that gives him to understand how unnecessary, superfluous and ill-judged it is

that he should be breakfasting away from his family.

The bachelor at breakfast is a peculiarly lonely and pathetic sight, doubly so when we contrast what the picture is with what it would be were he married. But it is to be doubted whether he be not more pathetic when we see him dining alone, unwrapped by the gathering dusk, unrelieved save for a poor tallow candle. As a matter of fact, his particular gloom is relieved by a blaze of illumination, but the reader at once will see that we could not have the fine rhetorical effect of falling dusk if it happened to fall in the midst of a cluster of electric lights. Nor are we aware that tallow candles are used at present in many restaurants save as articles of food. But a tallow candle, guttering in the stand, its flaring wick making grotesque shadows (they are always grotesque) upon the wall, one cannot afford to go without it in painting lonely bachelors at meat. The tallow candle at once calls up Chatterton and garrets and red herrings. To be sure, a bachelor that was very much impressed by the accuracy and graphic beauty of this paper, might take a tallow candle with him to a restaurant and with a couple of drops of grease fasten it to the cloth. It would have a certain air of its own, but the head waiter might object, not so much to the romantic thought that prompted the act as to the fact that the practice might become universal.

But let us stick to the tallow candle; we see the bachelor, his head, a part of it illuminated by it; meager light. A meal of oysters, soup, fish, entree, relieve, game, entremet, iced pudding, savory, and fruit bedecks the frugal board. We cannot describe the meal as it ought to be done; only Thackeray or Balzac could do that, though Dickens is rather better at suppers and snacks. Yet the reader understands us; the unhappy bachelor has brought together all this food not because he is greedy; bachelors are never greedy; he has done it as a distraction, an occupation, quite as lonely men collect walking sticks and others collect pamphlets.

If a man can keep black care away in so innocent a manner, he should be left alone. At this meal again the bachelor finds a newspaper extremely useful. As to the way in which various bachelors treat their newspapers, though an allied subject, it must be left to another paper. The postponement of this subject reminds us that we have wandered a trifle from our original, which, as we recollect it, was one that had to do with the eating places of women. If we took it up at this point, we could only give it a few lines and that would be both futile and discourteous. We therefore promise ourselves the pleasure of treating the subject exhaustively and carefully in the near future, when not a word shall be said about bachelors or their feeding, but the snowy page shall dignify itself by presenting a tribute to women that for candor, chivalry and accuracy shall be without an equal.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Houses that have been tightly closed and barred during the months of summer will soon be opened for the return of the family a few weeks hence. Housekeepers who are beginning to take a few days from the summer outing to attend to the new furnishings which they will trust only themselves to select will be especially interested in the handsome Turkey carpets which are being offered at special prices by John H. Pray & Sons Company. The majority of oriental carpets are washed or chemically treated for the purpose of softening the colors and giving them the gloss and sheen of the antique before they are presented to the customer. While this renders them more pleasing to the eye it does not improve the fabric, but Turkey rugs go through no such process. The John H. Pray & Sons Company carries one of the largest stocks of Turkey rugs in the United States and has just supplemented this by a number of handsome ones that were brought to London in honor of the coronation. In addition to these are a number of private patterns in different sizes, among them the Waterloo, which this firm handles exclusively for the United States. Others have been ordered and will come in from time to time during the fall.

For its fall opening, which begins today, the Shepard Norwell Company is making a special showing of oriental and domestic rugs. It is the most beautiful and extensive in the history of the store. Besides the usual standard sizes are a number of extra large ones in Kermanshahs, Mahals, Isphahans, Serapias and Afghans. Mahals, Mossouls, Feraghans, Daghestans, Cabistans, Belouchistans, Afshars, Bokhara and Shirvans are all to be found on display. They are of all sizes and are selected for individual merit, not, as is usually the case, in the bulk. They are of various prices, depending upon the quality and patterns. Cashmere rugs in what are known as the room size are to be seen in a variety of designs.

The part of the store given over to interior decoration is daily receiving new fall novelties in upholstery fabrics, wall papers and draperies from designers both in this and foreign countries. The stock has been fully replenished for fall business, so that the workmen can go into a house at once, taking complete charge of the renovations, and have it in readiness for the family whenever they may choose to return.

An opportunity for replenishing one's supply of cut glass is afforded by the bankrupt sale of the stock of a large cutting firm in Pennsylvania now in progress at Houghton & Dutton Company's store. Most of the pieces are small ones such as ice cream or fruit saucers, bon bon dishes or nappies with handles, preserve dishes, footed compotes, spoon trays, mayonnaise cups, and oil and vinegar bottles. Among the larger pieces are salad bowls, ice cream trays, water pitchers or tankards, and vases for flowers. They are priced at about two thirds their regular value. They are all of standard pattern and outline.

In time for the Labor day trip is a clearance sale of leather goods, bags made of smooth russet cowhide, extra deep and roomy, with heavy leather lining and protected corners. In the same style as these are some light weight ones made of a waterproof material that looks like leather. They are in black only and are strong and serviceable. Straw suit cases are in different grades, some of them very strong for hard service, and others for lighter use.

The sharpness of early fall which is beginning to be perceptible in the atmosphere brings up to the woman automobilist the thought of wraps if she wishes to get the full enjoyment of her rides. L. P. Hollander & Co. is showing a number of motor coats which are just the thing for the season that is already upon us. They are made of fine English reversible fabrics, which are light in weight but very warm. The combination of colorings is both staple and new. In connection with these coats are a number of new models in women's tailored suits.

Velvets promise to be a favorite material for dressy wear in the house and on the street and velvets are consequently being prepared for later in the year. This house has secured an advance consignment of new broche velours from France. They are handsome and expensive and of exclusive designs such as will not be seen reproduced in other velvets, for they are of confined designs, and not over two dress patterns to a color. This is an opportunity for those wishing a handsome gown of this nature for it will be difficult to obtain such material later in the season.

The month of September having been found to be one of the most delightful for travel the one just upon us promises to be full of jaunts to country and mountains where the glories of autumn may be seen to be the best advantage. For these are wanted good warm wraps, wraps that are long and loose and light, that can be worn in the woods, among the rocks, and that are comfortable for the automobile. Chandler & Co. is showing some that have just arrived. The most effective are reproductions of English traveling coats. The English have always spent so much time out of doors they seem to know just how to make a garment of this kind. A few new fall suits also are in. They are in both the trimmed and plain effects and are made of diagonal serges, in Scotch and English tweed and two-toned mixtures of cheviot and fancy weaves.

As usual October will usher in a large number of weddings with which to open the social season. In two weeks more

the tell-tale envelopes will begin to carry their messages from house to house and the brides-to-be are even now preparing their long invitation lists and getting ready to call upon the engravers. The Jordan Marsh Company has increased its facilities for all kinds of engraving, securing some of the best engravers in the craft for the work. The department is located in a quiet corner on the ground floor of the new building where selections of styles and consultations can be carried on at leisure. Correct forms and ideas in ultra-fashionable modes have been gathered together and are now ready.

At Ferdinand's, 2280 Washington street, can be found just now some solid mahogany furniture at prices that are quoted as less than the cost of manufacture. It is the work of a leading American manufacturer. Most of it is in dining room pieces, chairs, buffets and tables. They are in solid mahogany of accepted designs. The two tables shown are round with pedestal base. The buffets and chairs observe the same general outline, so that a room can be completely furnished with articles obtained at this sale. Ferdinand's has the reputation of being the only furniture store in New England whose credit prices are lower than the usual cash prices.

The impossible has happened. No longer need the woman who has believed her straight locks besom her fate, or vainly endeavor to comfort herself that straight hair is more tidy or more dignified. This time it is through an Englishman that the benefit has come. Five years ago he discovered a way of giving straight hair a permanent curl, as it grows upon the head, permanent in the sense of lasting at least one year, no matter what the weather or climatic condition, nor how many times it was wet or shampooed. In fact, the oftener it is shampooed the fuller and fluffier is the waviness and curl. Four years ago A. Simonson of New York sent over to England a representative to learn the method and since that time has been using it in his establishment on Fifth avenue, improving considerably upon the methods originally used.

In a few individual cases the waving is not so successful as certain qualities of hair will not hold and retain the wave as well as others, but it is wholly successful in 95 per cent of the cases no matter how straight the hair may be, and in the remaining 5 per cent, where it is not so permanently successful, the wave remains from three to six months. Formerly the time required for waving was practically a whole day. Since then it has been reduced to about three hours depending upon the amount of hair to be waved. The hair is wrapped in asbestos covering so as to prevent burning and then is subjected to a great heat, almost 1000 degrees by electrical irons, and is thus both baked and steamed.

Many causes have operated to make instruction of pupils during the summer or vacation periods desirable, and the work of the Massees Summer Tutoring school has grown steadily ever since it was established. The school life of the child is often interrupted by the removal of families from the city early in the summer and their return late in the fall, by absences abroad, changes of school or altered plans with regard to college. This school is the outgrowth of a system of private tutoring conducted for several years. It is equipped for teaching any subject ordinarily studied at school or in the first two years of the college or a technical school course, and is open to boys and girls of any age. For boys from seven to 15 years old the Massees country school has been established at Lawrence park, Bronxville, N. Y., 15 miles from New York city. Its object is thoroughly to prepare the boys for the larger boarding and private high schools, giving particular attention to the one who may have difficulty in keeping up with large classes. The school is limited to 40 boys, only 24 of whom can be resident students. The classes are therefore small, averaging not more than six pupils. The school is finely equipped for outdoor athletics and lays stress on its attractive home life. W. Wellington Massees, Litt. B., A. M., Ph. D., is head master.

ADMIRAL TOGO NEAR END OF VISIT

SEATTLE, Wash.—Coming from Victoria, B. C., where he passed an uneventful Sunday, Admiral Togo is scheduled to arrive here today for a farewell visit to the United States before sailing for Japan.

While not official, the visit will be far from informal. The admiral will be escorted to Seattle and entertained at breakfast by a delegation of Japanese who went to Victoria today to meet him. He then will receive a formal call from Rear Admiral Southerland, commander of the second division of the American Pacific fleet.

INDIA TO CONTROL FLYING MACHINES

SIMLA, British India.—The government will control the manufacture, sale, importation or possession of aircraft, the authorities having introduced legislation providing for a system of costly licenses. The bill dealing with aviation also permits the taking over by the government of privately owned air craft at a time of public emergency. The legislation is based on military grounds.

CANDIDATE FOR HOUSE Harry H. Barrett of Malden filed papers today for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from Malden.

SEPTEMBER 1st

The forms of the Boston Telephone Directory Close on this date

If you intend to install a telephone YOU SHOULD GIVE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE, so that the work may be completed by that date and your name listed in the directory.

If you contemplate a change in your service that may require a change in your number GIVE NOTICE AT ONCE, so that your listing may be revised.

Call at 119 Milk Street or at 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Orders will be taken at either office. If unable to call in person, telephone, free of charge, to Fort Hill 7600—Contract Department.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

TOWN PREPARING FOR CELEBRATION

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—There is great interest in the coming one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration to take place on Labor day. In Housatonic a special committee has been appointed to look after the part of the parade that will represent that village. The Polish people of Housatonic will parade and will have a band of their own of 20 pieces. It is expected that 400 Housatonic men will be in line.

VETERANS REUNITE AT LAKE SUNTAUG

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—About 150 members of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment Association are celebrating at Suntaug lake today the fiftieth anniversary of their departure for the civil war. The reunion is being held in the Suntaug lake inn. The regiment today paid a visit to the old muster field nearby and held their annual business meeting there. Addresses were given by Charles Newhall, Henry A. Hale, Milton Ellsworth, George P. Copping, J. P. Reynolds and William A. Hill. This is the third regiment to hold its reunion on this ground this month.

CHICAGO CARRIERS GO TO PLYMOUTH

As guests of the Boston letter carriers the Chicago letter carriers, who are visitors in the city, went to Plymouth today on the steamer Betty Aiden in charge of John M. Plunkett. They will return tonight.

A dinner will be given to the visiting women by the members of the ladies' auxiliary of branch 34, and afterwards the party will spend the evening at one of the theaters. Tomorrow morning the visitors will go to Lexington.

OPEN-AIR BOAT SAILS WITH 204

Two hundred and four passengers went out today on the floating hospital. It is John Bertram Kimball day, and David P. Kimball is the subscriber. Tonight will be Elinor Grant Lyman night, and C. F. Lyman is the subscriber. The Sunday cruise was in memory of George R. Eager and Mrs. George R. and Miss Mabel T. Eager were the donors. The night cruise was in memory of Harriet Elizabeth Pierce Wood, and William Wood was the donor.

NEW MARINE HEAD IS ASSIGNED HERE

Capt. Paul E. Chamberlain, United States marine corps, who has been in charge of the marine corps' recruiting work at New York, will be the new commanding officer of the United States naval prison and prison marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard, succeeding Maj. Charles B. Hatch, who has been chosen as the commanding officer and director of the new United States naval disciplinary barracks at Port Royal, S. C.

NO-LICENSE FIGHT ON IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—urging the Swedish people to unite in trying to return Worcester to the no-license column this fall, the Rev. Herman Young, pastor of the Thomas Street Swedish Methodist church, yesterday opened a campaign by the Swedish people against license in Worcester next year.

WANT POND MADE CLEAN Petitions are to be presented to the metropolitan park commission by Malden residents asking that Fellemer pond, formerly the old Malden reservoir, be drained and cleaned and that a stream which formerly emptied into it be diverted to reenter it in order that there be running water in the pond at all times.

MERGER IS OPPOSED, WEST END DEFENDED, BY LAURENCE MINOT

Laurence Minot, who says he holds no pecuniary interest in the controversy between the West End stockholders and the public, opposed the proposed merger with the Elevated and defends the stockholders' protective committee in this statement: "In 1897 the stockholders of the two companies, foreseeing the advantages and necessity of practical consolidation, agreed upon a lease for 99 years. This agreement the public refused to sanction."

"Had the public confirmed the 99-year lease, or had it confirmed the consolidation mutually agreed upon by the companies the present question would never have arisen, and the development of our transportation facilities would have proceeded without the delay and expense and hard feelings occasioned by the present controversy. "There must be strong reasons to justify the public in taking the management of these companies out of the hands of their officers and stockholders, and the burden is clearly on the public to show the injustice and impropriety, if any, of the 99-year lease."

"The public has entirely failed to make out its case. It has not shown any gross unfairness, such as would justify it in interfering with the arrangements voluntarily made by the companies. It failed to convince a majority of the joint commission which devoted two years to a study of the subject. It has failed to convince any considerable number of investors."

"At best, it has persuaded the directors of the West End to advise the stockholders to accept the present act rather than prolong the controversy."

"A thorough discussion and amicable settlement of these relations is of vital importance to all of us. Especially is it of vital importance to the public. These relations will not be settled until they are settled right. If this consolidation is accepted they will not be settled right."

"Is it not better to have yet a little more patience until the public, with a better understanding of the situation, puts the blame where it really belongs, on those who, no doubt sincerely and with the best intentions, but none the less mistakenly, advised it to reject the lease of 1897 and the agreed consolidation of 1911, which the Legislature refused to sanction?"

"The stockholders' protective committee is making an uphill fight for a just and fair settlement of the relations between investors and the general public. "I do not personally own any shares of West End and have no pecuniary interest in the controversy. The shares which I hold as trustee are so scattered among various trusts that the pecuniary consequence to any one of them would be insignificant."

CROWD EXPECTED AT SCOTCH PICNIC

A large attendance is expected at the twenty-second annual Scotch picnic and games of the Associated Clans to be held at Caledonian grove on Labor day. Arrangements have been nearly completed and prizes of \$1000 have been offered for field and track events.

They include a 10-mile race. The outgoing committee is J. A. MacKenzie, president; W. C. Stewart, secretary, and P. J. MacDonald, treasurer.

MR. O'BRIEN TO LEAVE TOKIO TOKIO — The American ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien, who recently was transferred from the Tokio post to that at Rome, will leave here Thursday on the new steamer Shunyo Maru, which is making her maiden voyage.

SILKS THRESHER BROS. The Specialty Silk Store, 45 TEMPLE PLACE, Boston, Mass.

FINLAND OPPOSES LOSING PROVINCES

VIBORG, Finland.—At a meeting of the most prominent men of Viborg, presided over by Judge Svinhufvud, president of the Finnish diet, Sunday, it was decided to call a meeting of all the parishes of Viborg province to protest against the proposed cutting off of Kivinebe and Nykirkka parishes from the province and adding them to the province of St. Petersburg.

There is great agitation throughout Finland over this proposed measure, which is regarded as the first step in the partition of the country.

DINNER TO BOOM MR. LA FOLLETTE

DULUTH, Minn.—Several of the middle states progressive Republicans have received invitations to attend a dinner in Minneapolis on Sept. 7, at which a boom in this state for Senator La Follette for President will be launched.

Among those invited are Senator Cummins of Iowa, Governor McGovern of Wisconsin, former Senator Beveridge of Indiana and Senator Clapp of Minnesota.

SUPPORTS MAYOR'S PLANS FOR BASIN

James P. Munroe, executive director of the Boston-1915 movement, has written to Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, offering to cooperate with him in popularizing the Charles river basin, and recommending to this end band concerts, boating and bathing facilities, refreshments, motion pictures and fireworks.

POLITICAL RIGHTS CONVENTION IS ON

The fourth annual convention of the National Independent Political Rights League (composed of negro voters), was begun today at the Twelfth Baptist church, Shawmut avenue and Madison street. About 100 delegates were there. President A. R. Clifford of West Virginia presided.

MR. MEYER OFF TO AUSTRIA

PARIS—George von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States navy, after a visit of several days in Paris, left Sunday night for Austria.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing crossover switches and frogs with heavy steel at the transfer point of Mystic Junction and Fitchburg division yards in East Somerville.

The Pullman Company inaugurated today special sleeping car service until further notice between Boston and St. Louis on the New York Central lines.

The Erie railroad private car 909, occupied by Vice-President George F. Brownell and family, passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to New York city.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car 180, occupied by Vice-President W. Howard Myers and family, passed through Boston today en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Philadelphia.

LUSITANIA TAKES MANY PASSENGERS

LONDON—Three train loads of passengers left London Sunday to join the Lusitania which sailed at midnight from Liverpool. The Lusitania is the first Cunard to leave the Mersey in a week. She takes besides her own passengers those who were booked for the Campania, the sailing of which has been cancelled.

QUEENSTOWN.—The Lusitania will call here today for passengers, who include the members of the Germantown Cricket Club.

STREET CAR UNIONS MAY MERGE PHILADELPHIA.—A proposition by which the two street car men's unions of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company may become one organization is offered to the motormen and conductors in a booklet issued by the company.

AMBASSADORS IN OFFICE SOON WASHINGTON.—The new American ambassadors to Germany, Italy and Japan probably will present their credentials to the sovereigns of these countries the latter part of October.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAISES WAGES WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just announced a wage increase of 8 per cent to be granted all mechanics employed by the company in western Canada. The increase affects 15,000 men.

NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT THE EXPOSITION

A printing establishment, press, typesetting machine, folder, binder and all the other necessary appliances for the production of a newspaper will be exhibited at the industrial and educational exposition in Mechanics building in October under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

On the first floor in exhibition hall nine spaces have been reserved. Five of these will be occupied by members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, showing up-to-date publicity methods. Just across the aisle will be the printing establishment. A booth 12 feet square will be the editorial room, and here all "copy" for the daily newspaper will be prepared and proof corrected.

Adjoining will be the composing room, where one of the modern machines will set up the reading matter, and where compositors will set up the advertising. Next will be the tables on which the paper will be "made up;" then the press as the central feature of the exhibit. This will be running all day, printing 10,000 copies of the paper.

NAME 50 NEW POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON.—Fifty more first-class postoffices have been designated as postal savings depositories. Included in the list are New London, Conn.; Gloucester and Greenfield, Mass.; Nashua, N. H.; Newport, R. I.; Bellows Falls, Vt.

The receipts in the postal savings offices at New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, which opened for business Aug. 1, it was announced at the department, amounted to \$250,000 at the end of the first three weeks.

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GERMAN CRUISER AT NEWPORT NEWPORT, R. I.—The German cruiser Bremen arrived here Sunday from New Bedford, where she has been engaged in torpedo practice. A. C. Horstmann, third secretary of the German embassy at Washington, is here and conferred with the officers of the cruiser.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SCHOOL FROCK MADE OF SERGE

Trimmed with Broadcloth

THE school frock that is made of serge is practical as well as fashionable. This model allows the choice of a plaid or gathered skirt. In the illustration it is trimmed with broadcloth, and the combination of serge and smooth finished cloth is an attractive one, but the dress will be found to allow of many variations. It will be very pretty made from plaid material, with a yoke and center front of plain, or of striped material with the yoke cut on the cross, or plain material could be trimmed with either plaid or striped material.

In this case the sleeves are cut below the elbows and finished with straight bands, but if liked, the dress can be made with short sleeves and with round neck. Treated in this latter way it becomes adapted to the washable materials which so many mothers use throughout the autumn. It can be worn over a guimpe or without a guimpe as liked. In the back view the dress is shown made of cashmere with trimming of silk. The skirt is straight and the blouse is cut in one with the sleeves. The two are joined by means of a belt. While the frock is an exceedingly smart one it is absolutely simple.

For a girl of 10 years of age will be required 5 yards of material 27, 3 3/4, yards 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 5/8 yard 44 inches wide for the trimming. A pattern (7118) in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be



sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NEW GOWN GIVES CONFIDENCE

Fashion editor writes on philosophy of clothes

THE author of a book soon to be published on "The Magic of Dress" is Miss Grace Margaret Gould, fashion editor of a magazine. In a talk with a New York Sun reporter, she said: "I am a real enthusiast on the subject of dress; I think there is a philosophy in it, and that the time is nearly here when women are no more to regard fashion as a sovereign, but will come to realize the full worth of dress in its relation to environment and its relation to self."

"Good style in dress is not something to be acquired once for all. It comes gradually and requires constant attention or before you know it is gone. That is to say, it is educational."

"There is discouragement in old clothes, just as there is confidence in a new and modish costume. The new gown makes you instinctively put your best foot forward, and the dainty shoe with it is not run down at the heel. The right clothes correctly worn cause a woman to have self-respect, and this is the first step toward getting the respect of others. From personal order comes general order. Attractive women in a refined and elevated society have attributes in common which hold them together like links in a chain; in this chain cleanliness is next to godliness, and then comes good style in dress."

"Even an age may be judged by the

dress of its women; it is woman that sets the stride. What story does the dress of the day tell of our age? There are lights and shades, but the light keeps growing brighter and the shades are left behind. The Grecian bend would be impossible today; likewise the hoop skirt. A woman will still make a guy of herself as in the sheath skirt, the hobble skirt or the lampshade hat, but she will not make a monstrosity of herself. She will still be immoral in dress, but she will not be immoral in dress. It is a slow process, but there is progress."

"One moral tendency of modern dress is that women no longer slavishly accept every style. They do sometimes think for themselves. It is by seeking higher things that mankind secures higher things. Of course dress is only one factor in this human progress, but it is a real one because it is so real and dear to every true woman."

"In all cases intelligent dress will do some good. It may give grace and charm to the stout woman, whose good points may be emphasized and enhanced by it and whose bad points may be cleverly minimized. Dress is the saving grace of the homely girl. Dress is woman's kingdom; it is cowardly of her to abdicate. A becoming dress, a dress right, appropriate, suited to the scene and the wearer, the world expects of every woman. Whatever the circumstances, woman is better off for being fitly dressed."

POIRET BLOUSE A PARIS FAD

Fur novelty in a mosaic-like pattern

THE Paul Poiret fashions are much talked of and much worn by the smartest Parisiennes. Poiret is still devoted to color, and if he ever does fashion a somber gown in black or the darkest shade of blue, he is sure to introduce a draped scarf or a sash with wonderfully colored fringe or marvelous tassels as its finish, says the Woman's Home Companion. Tassels of gold braid, or gold cloth with silk threads in the gayest of greens, the most brilliant of yellows and the brightest of blues are quite his favorite accessories.

Poiret's new conception of the Russian blouse is a decided fad just now in Paris. It is a one-piece, low-neck silken blouse, gorgeous with fanciful embroidery-stitches. It has a short-waisted effect, and is held close to the figure with a single row of gathers. The sleeves are elbow-length, and are cut in one with the blouse. It slips over the head and fastens on the shoulders. This Poiret blouse is made in dark-blue surah with the most brilliant of heavy floss-embroideries as its trimming. Sometimes it shows a band of flat gold braid richly embroidered as an edging for the neck, the kimono sleeves and the bottom of the blouse.

Then, too, Poiret is advocating it in silver cloth, and also in chiffon gorgeously embroidered, for evening wear. The heavy silk blouses are worn with cloth skirts of serge or cheviot, and either velvet or satin forms the skirt when the blouse is made for evening wear.

Paris is reveling over the new lustrous taffetas just now, and Mme. Paquin is making many frocks of taffeta and velvet, both the silk and the velvet being the same shade.

The dark street gown, either of silk, serge or satin cloth with a very bright color-note introduced, such as coral or warm golden yellow, is much in favor. The belted blouse jacket, which shows just the tiniest basque below the belt, is a style much seen with either a double

skirt or a wrapped-over two-piece skirt. With the coming of the cool days, many surprises in furs will be seen. A fur novelty is the combining of Hudson seal and moleskin in mosaic-like patterns. The two furs are so combined that they form stripes, checks and diamond-shaped pieces. They will be mostly used for small furs, such as collars and cuffs, neck-pieces, and muffs.

FAVORITE DISHES

A woman who enjoys having friends to lunch or dinner has the happy faculty of hitting on just the things her guests enjoy eating, says the Newark News. For some years she has made it a point to jot down the favorite dishes of this friend or that in a tiny note book in her desk. When her cousin Molly is coming to lunch she looks up her name, and there finds recorded that the said Molly is particularly fond of custard desserts of any kind: clam is her favorite soup, and in meats she dotes on anything cooked en casserole. With these hints spread before her the matter of planning a meal is considerably simplified.

Another friend has often said she never tastes such pies as are served by her hostess; another likes tomatoes in any form, and still another prefers fish to meat.

The guests little know that they themselves have at some time given the hint as to their likings.

SILK NEGLIGEE

A charming little silk negligee, so light in weight that it might almost be carried in one's wrist bag, is of wash silk, cut on kimono lines. The front is buttoned in self color. —Newark News.

TRIED RECIPES

CRAB SALAD
Pick all the meat from the shell of one or two crabs, and shred it finely. Wash and dry a large lettuce and a bunch of watercress. Put into a bowl two tablespoonfuls of best salad oil, pepper and salt to taste, and lastly a dessert spoonful of vinegar. Into this, with two forks, stir the salad, which must be carefully dried, and lastly the crab meat, mixing it in thoroughly. Place in a salad bowl, garnish prettily with slices of hard-boiled egg and cucumber. Keep the salad in a cool place till served.

APPLE CROQUETTES
Select tart apples, and cut them in small pieces. To two cupfuls of the dice add a scant tablespoonful of butter and one of water, and cook in a double boiler until dry; mash with a spoon. Make a smooth paste of one third cupful of flour and a little water, and stir into the apple. Cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes, season with salt, add one egg well beaten, and stir until egg is cooked. When cool, drop by spoonfuls into fine bread crumbs, then into beaten egg, and fry in deep fat. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRAHAM CAKES
Mix thoroughly a cupful of graham flour, a cupful of white flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar. Gradually stir in one and a quarter cupfuls of milk, then two well-beaten eggs and when all is well incorporated stir in two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Beat hard and bake in piping hot gem pans for 25 minutes. These are delicious hot or cold.

BANANA CREAM
Pulp five bananas by pressing through a sieve and add five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Dissolve half a package of gelatin in a little milk and add to the fruit. When thick, but not set, fold in a cupful of cream whipped hard. Mold and serve ice cold with whipped cream.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE
Stew apples with as little water as possible until soft, and then press through a colander. Take two cupfuls of the apple pulp and while hot add a tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs and a cupful of cream. Roll pie crust thin and line a deep dish with it. Fill the pie with the mixture and bake in a quick oven. Cover with a meringue after the pie is baked. —Newark News.

DOING OVER OLD FURNITURE

Discarded things made presentable

SOME years ago it was no unusual thing to see woodwork and furniture, the finish of which had been scratched or cracked, covered over with coats of cheap varnish or paint to cover defects. Now the economical housewife has it in her power to transform, with her own hands what has grown unsightly into objects of beauty and usefulness, writes Hattie S. Parsley in the Woman's Home Companion.

It became necessary for us to close our home in the suburbs and take up a temporary residence in the city during the winter months. We decided to fit up an apartment with misfits from home, leaving the country house furnished so that we might go out at any time, for the week-end and at holiday seasons.

Then came the interesting search for things discarded. An adjustable chair was found to be good as to construction and springs, but the finish of the woodwork was cracked and broken off in places, and the upholstery threadbare. I used a good varnish-remover, a preparation which can be purchased at any paint-store. It is all ready for use. This softened the old finish, and with a good putty-knife I peeled it off to the wood, using a little fine steel wool (which comes in pound packages, wrapped around something like cotton batting) in the crevices and carvings. After the varnish was entirely off, and the wood showed clear, I gave the surface a little sandpapering with No. 00 sandpaper, and it was ready for the new finish. This chair I found to be cherry, and on it I used a soft reddish-brown stain. When this was thoroughly dry, I gave the surface a coat of wax, and the result was a rich, soft finish. After getting the satisfactory tone in wood, I selected goods for upholstery, a rich two-toned brown velvet, with gimp and cord to match. The salesman from whom I purchased the goods gave me a curved upholsterer's needle. This is almost a necessity in sewing on cord where it must sometimes be used to cover a joint. Care must be taken, in tacking on cloth, to hold it firm and tight, else it will not be a smooth finish.

The next find consisted of a number of old picture frames. These I put through the process of removing finish same as chair, and found them to be good wood and well made.

An old dining-room table, whose top showed a map of white marks and stains, was made to look like new. This I waxed without staining.

Being in need of a mirror for one of the bedrooms, I resurrected an old one which dated to the war of the rebellion. The glass was loose but fairly good. The frame of walnut, with an inner one of gilt, seemed at first impossible, but, after gluing the frame together and making all secure, I covered the entire frame with a heavy coat of gilding. It hangs

NEEDED BY THOSE WHO TRAVEL

Bags for steamer and suitcase sets for week end visit

IF you are going to take a steamer trip anywhere you will need a steamer bag to pin to the side of your berth, made of half a yard of cretonne and having two or three rows of flat pockets, of the same material, stitched on. In this way you can have any small necessities conveniently at hand, says a writer in the Denver Times.

Before sailing recently a daughter arranged one of these steamer bags in her father's stateroom as well as her own and on their return from the voyage he declared that he would never again take a sea voyage without one.

Then there is the "neck purse" that must not be forgotten. It is like a large envelope, made of linen, in which is slipped a duplicate one made of chamois and the linen flap buttons down over the inner one. This is suspended from the neck by a length of white wash ribbon and is worn next the person for the safe-keeping of extra money or jewels. There is scarcely a woman who travels without one of these.

When making short trips, like week-end visits and brief stays, it is the fad to have a number of bags called suitcase sets, and these are of dainty cre-

tonnes, tapestries, silk, or fancy ginghams; the idea being that when the suitcase is opened, possibly in the presence of others, it will present an orderly and attractive appearance. In the set there are usually five bags—one for the gown, one for each shoe, or slipper, and one for the toilet articles, the smallest one holding the soap case.

One should always carry a little bag made of outing flannel to slip over the hot water bag when filled, as without it the hot rubber is not pleasant to the touch.

For a long or short trip a feminine traveler wants a workbag furnished with every requisite for renewing buttons, tapes, hooks and eyes and for mending gloves. Those made of plaid taffeta are durable as well as pretty.

It is convenient always to have a half dozen strong rubber bands in your pocketbook for holding together various little purchases and for many other uses.

The letter of credit should be carried in the "neck purse" until wanted, for nothing gives one so much trouble and worry as to lose this essential little document.

MODERNIZED TRIANON FROCK

Made of shell-pink batiste with stripes

A POPULAR Parisian dressmaker has revived the muslin dress as worn by Marie Antoinette and her court at Trianon. The origin of this pretty fashion is worth recalling, says a fashion writer. At about the time when the famous hameau was erected, the Duchess de Polignac, the Queen's friend, was at the height of her glory and ambition. She was also a ruler of fashion and of fashions.

It was for Marie Antoinette that Yolande Gabrielle Martine de Polastron, Duchess de Polignac, launched the muslin gown that was universally adopted. Mme. de Polignac, besides possessing a shapely figure, had the grace and distinction of la grande dame. She looked as charming and dignified in the simple frock as she did in the most gorgeous court dress. Mme. Vigee Lebrun—the most "amiable" of portrait painters—has reproduced the fascinating Yolande sev-

eral times in these becoming muslin dresses.

These gowns invariably had a treble lace collar gauged on a ribbon, and a wide sash of satin or silk loosely yet tastefully tied round the waist. The duchess had a remarkable eye for color, which she discreetly introduced in the shape of a bunch of cornflowers on her straw hat, or in the eastern shawls or scarfs she draped around her shoulders.

Examine the modernized version of this historical dress. The rather coarse muslin of the eighteenth century has advantageously been replaced by a fine batiste, either plain or striped. The striped material lends itself to numerous combinations, as the colored lines can be sewn in bands of various widths and placed according to fancy.

A model of this description was in shell-pink batiste striped with pale green and white. The charm of it lay in the way in which the perpendicular and horizontal stripes were managed. The lines appeared lengthways from the throat to the knees, the pale green and white stripes being repeated widthways from the knees in a broad band and on the sleeves. Lace and velvet were prettily introduced here. Two boucles of application d'Angleterre formed a pointed fichu, back and front. Another boucle completed the wide band of batiste at the feet, the lace resting upon a killing of the striped material. A killing of batiste and a flat band of Angletierre trimmed the elbow sleeves.

Havana velvet streamers played an important part on this modernized Trianon frock. A narrow band of the velvet outlined the neck, finishing in front with a bow and ends. A wide brown ribbon of the same material was loosely tied round the waist.

The most up-to-date hat with this dress was in white straw lined with white felt—the latest fancy—the crown surrounded with brown velvet and a couple of long streamers at the back.

PEACHES AND CREAM IN ORDER

Dessert that it is difficult to surpass

FRUIT is never more attractive in appearance than when served whole, says Marion Harland in the New York Press. Pile peaches or pears in a dish and garnish with their own leaves. Have a fruit knife at each plate, and never omit the finger bowls. Peaches and pears both stain badly, and after handling them the fingers must be well rinsed in water before wiping on white linen. For this reason many housewives use colored fruit baskets with peaches, pears and plums.

There is only one way of serving grapes, and that is as natural; but even this fruit may be improved by setting it in the ice chest until thoroughly chilled. Then heap the clusters of grapes on a platter lined with grape leaves, if you can obtain these.

Never wash peaches and pears. The former are more beautiful with the misty looking "fuzz" still upon them; the latter may be wiped off with a cloth wrung out in cold water.

No dessert is much better than peaches and cream; but even here there is a right and a wrong way of serving the delicious dish. The right way is to have the peaches peeled so carefully that the skin comes off in thin strips and without pieces of the tender fruit clinging to it. If possible, the fruit must be prepared only a few minutes before eating, as exposure to the air will darken it. Slice quickly, or cut in strips from the pits. Send to the table in a chilled glass or china bowl and, as each saucer is filled with the fruit, sprinkle it generously with powdered sugar and pour over it rich cream. With peaches, as with berries, do not put on the sugar before serving.

We are not dealing with cooked fruits, so I give no directions for such. If, however, one wishes to make a delicious frozen dessert of fresh peaches, and not incur the expense of cream and eggs for

ice cream, let one try a fruit surprise. To prepare this peel and chop very small enough ripe peaches to make a quart. Add to them a cup of granulated sugar, or more if the fruit is very sour, and, after stirring until the sugar is dissolved, add a pint of cold water and the unbeaten whites of four eggs. A teaspoonful of lemon juice will improve the flavor of the mixture.

Turn into a freezer and grind until stiff; then pack down in ice and salt for two hours or longer. The result will be a delightful frozen peach foam.

LITTLE HELPS

Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

Insects like neither salt nor alum and enough adheres to the carpet to keep them away.

Starch should be mixed with soapy water, for thus the linen will have a more glossy appearance and be less likely to stick to the iron.

Clotheslines and pegs will last much longer if they are boiled for 10 minutes when new. It is a good plan to repeat the boiling occasionally. —Louisville Herald.

KEEP PASTE MOIST

Wet a cloth and put into your bottle of mullage or library paste. Cork tightly and your paste never will become too dry. In a week or two, when the cloth becomes dry, moisten again. —Chicago Journal.

Featherweight Coiffures

Distinctive of tone. Simonson's excellent skill exhibited in the ease of arrangement. An artistic supremacy is reflected in our stemless Psyche Knot—summer comfort combined with elegance of effect.

Our Everlasting Hair Wave

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Women Living Outside New York

may order wholly through correspondence. No shade of hair is too rare for us to match in color, quality and texture. The personal attention I give to all such orders is the keynote of "Fifty Years of Success."

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BUTTER OF DIFFERENT KINDS

Dairy butter, process butter and butterine

ON entering a city or town market today, the housewife will find displayed on certain stands a variety of articles commonly known as "butter." First, there will be a creamery butter, then dairy butter, renovated or process butter, and oleomargarine, or a modification of it known as butterine.

Flavor is the most important quality of butter aside from its food-value, writes Clarence B. Lane, for the reason that an serious defect is apparent in the taste, and butter is of no value for table use unless the flavor is good. It should have a clean, fresh, quick flavor. Body is affected by the feed conditions and the manner of handling the cream and butter at the creamery. The housewife should look for a firm, waxy body, which indicates that the butter will not lose its shape as soon as it is taken from the refrigerator. It should not stick to the tongue like grease, and should cut readily and spread upon bread without crumbling.

Washington demands a more highly colored butter than Chicago, and New Orleans more color than Washington, while New York favors a light-colored product. While color adds to the attractiveness of the product, it is of no real value to the housewife. Too much color contributes an unpleasant flavor. Mottles and streaks are frequently found in butter which, while in no way affecting its flavor or quality, do affect its attractiveness, and such products are put upon the markets as "seconds."

The salt in butter, as in other foods, is simply a matter of individual taste. What is known as "sweet-cream butter" contains no salt and is popular in certain cities. It does not keep as long as salted butter, and may be considered a fad.

Renovated or process butter is made from miscellaneous assortments of butter which has been kept too long, has

not been properly made, is too salty or not salty enough, or which has suffered deterioration in numerous ways. The various lots are melted, the curd and whey settles are drawn off and discarded, the sum and froth is removed, leaving the oil. Air is blown through the molten oil to remove faulty odors, and about an equal amount of skim milk is mixed with it. The mixture is then rapidly cooled and granulated by running it into ice-cold water. The mass is then drained and ripened for a number of hours and salted. The excess of milk is worked out and the product packed or made into prints. If comparatively fresh raw material is used the process described improves butter of low grade.

"Ladled" butter is the product obtained by working together, and washing at the same time, several different lots of country butter and coloring the whole to a uniform shade. The best grade is sometimes sold for table use, lower grades go for cooking, but it is becoming less and less abundant on the market, and the housewife will find it largely replaced by renovated butter.

Oleomargarine is made from selected animal fats melted and the fiber allowed to settle. The melted fat is then run into chilling vats, where it is cooled. The mixture is then thoroughly pressed to remove the "oleo oil." This oleo oil is mixed with "leaf" lard, either alone or with the addition of cotton-seed oil or milk and butter, in steam-jacketed vessels provided with paddles, the resulting product being called oleomargarine or butterine, according to the amount of butter used. The butter is added to secure the flavor, and in colored oleo artificial coloring is used. Oleomargarine proper is made without butter, and is colored to meet the requirements of the trade. The government requires a tax of 10 cents for each pound of the colored product.

BENEFIT IN ART OF LISTENING

Attention is demanded by politeness

IT is a great thing to be a good listener. The art is not one that is cultivated at the present time, and this is a fact greatly to be regretted. The reason, no doubt, is largely the strenuous life that modern conditions force upon us.

We haven't time to listen. Those of us who work need to give every hour to what we are doing; those of us whose incomes make playtime more possible, and give to it a wider range, are so taken up with ourselves, our own interests and concerns as to make hearing about the interests and concerns of our neighbors a matter of little or no moment.

Many a young girl of today is bent upon the pursuit of her own enjoyment. Her tendency is to give little heed to others. Even though she be the well-bred girl, gentle and sweet, she has no time for those outside of the immediate circle of friends.

With the older woman the tendency is apt to be still more in evidence. The same general rule holds, and to say, with the other sex.

The oldtime salon, with its "conversations," where there were real talking and real listening, is a thing of the past. And yet in the rush of the present we would realize what an excellent thing it is to be a good listener, we, no doubt, would be willing to sacrifice something for the development of an art so important.

Not only from a social standpoint is this true. It is preeminently so from a

business viewpoint, says the Newark News.

A good listener accomplishes at least two things: First, he makes a pleasant impression, predisposing people in his favor, and second, he is in the way of acquiring more or less information. This second point is something not to be ignored or underrated.

How many of us find ourselves listening in a half-hearted, listless fashion, paying no heed to what is being said. Apart from the question of discourtesy, such a mental attitude is absolutely harmful to the intellect. One of its worst results is absent-mindedness, a trait that develops with appalling quickness.

If there was such a thing as instruction in listening, conversation itself might improve. If we are to be heard we will talk. But who of us will address deaf ears? When everything is said and done, the matter of listening is, after all, a question of politeness, pure and simple. As such, listening should be cultivated, and not looked upon with indifference or entirely neglected.

TO CLEAN KNIVES

A good knife-cleaning board is made by taking a piece of board ten inches long and six inches wide. Tack on to this a piece of Brussels carpet and sprinkle with fine emery, says the Louisville Herald. Knives rubbed on this will clean well and with little labor.

Among Books and Their Writers

LITERATURE WILL RIPEN IN THE OPEN

Californians to Assemble
Writing Talent of All
America at Exposition
Celebrating Great Canal

BROTHERHOOD OF GENIUS ASSERTED

THE plan to make the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915 the occasion for a national congress of authors and writers is one that has much to commend it. Endorsed as it is by the editors, journalists and publicists of the Pacific coast states, it is likely to be carried out with comparative success. Expositions need gatherings of the sort that made the Chicago fair of '93 memorable by its assembling of religionists of all nations and creeds, and that made the St. Louis fair of 1904 remarkable by its congress of savants. They give intellectual tone to what otherwise may degenerate into a purely utilitarian affair, spectacular, satisfying to the eye, marvelous in its array of things, but contributing little to man's permanent store of knowledge. The '93 congress of religions furnished a spectacle of unity never seen before, and left a record of papers and addresses invaluable in some cases to students of comparative religion. So with the record of the congress of scholars at St. Louis. As edited by Professor Munsterberg and published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., it provides the best synthetic grouping in English of the precise state of knowledge concerning all the great departments of human activity and research as the new century opened.

Classic Standards Emerge

Carefully worked out in advance, a program can be arranged for the Panama-Pacific congress of 1915 which will force the best writers, publishers and critics of literature in this country to cooperate with its makers in a variety of ways, not excepting attendance. There are many reasons why such a gathering should be most beneficial. Some have to do with the status of literature in the country at large and others have to do more with the personal aspects of the matter. The organization of an American Academy of Arts and Letters with its regular annual sessions and recurring elections of new members and the reading of such masterly papers as the one on "Criticism" which W. C. Brownell gave at the last meeting, are wholesome signs of increasing self-consciousness of the American literary profession, of the emergence of classical standards, of growing solidarity of feeling between writers. But it is only a beginning, and belated at that. The academy, as now constituted, is tempted to take a provincial view of national life and to pass a sectional judgment upon candidates for admission to the charmed circle, because it is so dominated by easterners and they so often persons of the academic literary type.

A congress such as is hinted at by this Panama-Pacific exposition scheme could be made one of the most unifying, broadening and nationalizing enterprises ever carried out in this country, assuming that attendance from the East was representative. For it would be in this fusing of Pacific coast school of authors with the New England and New York groups that one of the most pronounced blessings of the congress would lie. Possibly fusing is too strong a word. Better say blending and associating. The process need not be one that alters each school in the least. What is needed is a truer understanding of each other's

environment, traditions and aims. The Hebrew, Puritan New Englander needs to know the Hellenic Californian, who, if forced by the exigencies of life to leave the Pacific coast for a domicile nearer publishers and periodicals with a national circulation, usually compromises on New York.

Distinct Type Evolved

That the Pacific Coast already has contributed a relatively larger number of writers of national reputation than its age as a seat of Caucasian civilization and its number of people would intimate, is patent to all who run over the list. That its climatic, topographical and social characteristics, so different from older settled eastern regions, already have called into being a distinct type of Americans and Americanism, and are bound to continue to, is made clear by the admirable discussion of this matter which Josiah Royce, a native of California, has published. A decidedly different motive actuated the first settlers of this coast from that dominating the Pilgrims and Puritans. More kinds of racial stock were set blending sooner in San Francisco than in Boston. Neither person nor teacher have so dominated the rising communities as did these classes of men in settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. Pacific coast men have lived in the open more and indoors less than easterners. Temperature and moisture are more predictable qualities; and thus life, both on its business and its recreation sides, can be ordered with greater certainty of plans being carried out. Latterly, with the altered national foreign policy, with acceptance of governmental responsibilities in Asia and with approach of opening of the Panama canal, there has been growing conviction of the larger part in national and international affairs which the Pacific coast is to play.

Library Soil Fertile

All these factors have shaped the literature of the section. John Muir, Joaquin Miller, Jack London and Gertrude Atherton are types of its liberty-loving, unconventional folk. Ambrose Bierce is a satirist with an iconoclastic spirit that spares nothing. Edwin Markham, now of the East and Wallace Irwin as well, both have their democratic roots in soil that was first shown to be fertile by Bret Harte, while the sensuous appeal of sky, ocean, semitropical nature, and vast expanses of mountain and sea palpitating with light, are reflected in the Swinburne-like verse of George Sterling.

In fiction and poetry the Pacific coast region has been productive of a crop richer than might have been expected or predicted by a prophet viewing the matter abstractly; but that is not at all surprising in view of the social history of the region and the reaction upon its people of its climate and natural setting. Later it will contribute its share to other departments of literature as the influence of its great universities—privately endowed and state supported—is felt. The Le Contes of an earlier period are now well followed in the world of natural research by David Starr Jordan, who also is a leader in the world-wide crusade against war.

LITERARY NOTES

Admirers of E. A. Poe are complaining at what seems to them the unnecessary dwelling upon his frailties by F. Hopkinson Smith in the tales, "Kennedy Square," which the painter-novelist has just issued depicting life in Baltimore two generations ago.

Rex Beach has shown enterprise and a sense of contemporaneity if nothing else in "The Ne'er-Do-Well." Life in the Panama zone is depicted in lurid and melodramatic terms.

Pierre de Coulevain's "The Unknown Isle," issued June 1 in this country, already has gone into a fifth edition. In five American cities it is one of the "best sellers," a creditable fact inasmuch as it is one of the most rewarding and penetrating examples of social interpretation of national (British and French) characteristics that ever has been penned, and preeminently so among similar works by women.

A winnowed collection of Sarah Orne Jewett's best short stories, in a seven small volume edition, is to be issued by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Miss Jewett has left no successor in depiction of the rural life of northern New England.

Abbie Farwell Brown's new novel, "Orphans," wisely takes up the phase of divorce which has to do with children separated from a parent or parents. Emphasis is put on the family and not on the individual as a social unit.

On Sept. 15 a new periodical called *Satire* will appear. It will be edited by Walter Pultizer, and in its text and with its illustrations is to go farther in the direction of frankness in dealing with American foibles and follies than any of its predecessors in this field of journalism.

The latest clerical recruit for the army of authors is John Marvin Dean, now resident on the Pacific coast, whose experiences in the Philippines have furnished him with material for a novel, "Rainer of the Last Frontier."

The Faust legend has captured Rostand as it has so many other original artists, and it should furnish him with an opportunity for a greater triumph or failure than he has yet registered with lesser themes. There are those who

would question the likelihood of any great dealing with the theme by a French mind.

One of the first writers for the American reading public on the literature of Scandinavian countries was Prof. H. H. Boyesen, whom Columbia University wisely added to her faculty. Professor Boyesen wrote con amore because a Norwegian and he brought to his task of comment on Bjornson, Ibsen and lesser writers of the North a knowledge ampler than any native American critic then had. His relatively short life was one full of admirable service as a mediator between the nations of the North of Europe and the land of his adoption. His friends and admirers cannot but be pleased to learn that his talent seems to have been transmitted to a son, Algeron, whose play "The Other Mary" has been accepted by Charles Frohman. The same manager also has contracted to take the young playwright's work for the next five years. Long residence in Paris and mastery of the technique of his art have enabled Boyesen, so it is said, to produce plays that are exceptional in their promise. Madam Nazimova will open her season with "The Other Mary."

For the past five years the reputation of George Fitch, the Peoria journalist, has been growing. Little, Brown & Co. have been shrewd enough to get his "Siwash" stories for publication this fall. Mr. Fitch has been seeing Boston for the first time and found it somewhat difficult to adjust his mind to the "half-path" character of its ways and its streets.

Francis Gribble, one of the lesser known but cleverest of the British essayists, who has done the United States the honor of visiting it, which neither Shaw, Chesterton or Benson have done, has written on the "Romance of the Oxford Colleges." Little, Brown & Co. will publish.

T. Y. Crowell has seized an opportune moment for publication of "Mona Lisa, or the Quest of the Woman Soul," by Guglielmo Scala. It purports to be a journal kept by da Vinci and to record the history of his relations with the woman.

The book with which J. C. Van Dyke began his career as a writer on art grew out of appeals made to him by a New Jersey school mistress that he provide what was then lacking, namely, a brief, illuminating book telling amateurs and the ignorant how to judge a good picture. Authorship of books of this kind is one of the most serviceable forms of literary endeavor. "How to Know Architecture," by Frank E. Wallis and published by Harper & Brothers, fills a place in the series.

NEW YORK OFFERS BOTANICAL TALKS FREE TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK—The New York botanical garden has announced its program for nine autumn lectures to be delivered on Saturday afternoons, beginning next Saturday. Admission to the lecture hall in the museum building of the garden in Bronx park will be free, the doors opening at 4 o'clock. This is the program:

Sept. 2, "The Berlin Botanical Garden," Dr. W. A. Murrill; Sept. 9, "Plants and People of Pinar del Rio, Cuba," Dr. C. Stuart Gager; Sept. 16, "The Fruit Industry of the Northwest," Dr. George V. Nash; Sept. 23, "The Vegetation of the Dismal Swamp of Virginia," Dr. Arthur Hollick; Sept. 30, "The Progress of the Development of the New York Botanical Garden," Dr. N. L. Britton; Oct. 7, "Some Scenic and Floral Features of Cuba," Dr. Marshall A. Howe; Oct. 14, "The Movements of Plants," Prof. R. A. Harper; Oct. 28, "Methods of Detecting Adulterations in Food," Dr. H. H. Rusby.

RESTORE WHISTLE FOR CAMBRIDGE

So great has been the dissatisfaction with the discontinuance of the Cambridge Electric Light Company whistle in connection with the Cambridge fire alarm system that it is to be again put into commission.

Starting today, every time the fire alarm rings between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. this whistle, as well as that on the News pottery, will sound. The resumption has been decided upon by Mayor Barry and Chief Bunker of the fire department. Only the bell alarm will be sounded at night.

REVERE HAS AUTO PATROL WAGON

Revere's police department has a new automobile patrol wagon which went into active service Sunday. It has a four-cylinder, 40-horsepower engine, and all parts possible are made of aluminum. The body is a steel-lined, enclosed van with rear door and will seat 10 passengers. The car is 18 feet long and weighs about 4500 pounds. The cost was \$4000. Patrolman Henry Blackmar has been designated department mechanic and driver. Timothy Foley and Carroll A. Davis have also qualified as drivers.

BARON UCHIDA MAY BE HONORED

TOKIO—Baron Uchida, ambassador to the United States, is regarded as the most probable candidate for the foreign ministry in the new cabinet which is expected to be formed by Marquis Saionji, but Count Komura may continue as foreign minister.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"DIONIS OF THE WHITE VEIL." By Caroline Brown. Boston, L. C. Page & Co.

This attempt to depict the gruesome experiences of French missionaries, monks and nuns, sent to take possession of outposts in the Mississippi valley when it was yet a wilderness and when France and Great Britain were fighting for control of the region, is fairly well done, and will hold the attention of a reader who likes historical romance.

It is not over complimentary in its references to Jesuits or to the methods by which the church served the ends of state during the period when individuals were showing a willingness to suffer martyrdom that was heroic.

AVIATOR PHOTOGRAPHS FORT

PARIS—Lieutenant Blard of the French army has just taken photographic views of the city and forts of Rheims.

PAYMENT FOR BRITISH MEMBERS AGREED TO BY VOTE IN COMMONS

Attack Upon Innovation Is Centered Upon Vote in Supply

CONTENDED THAT BILL IS NEEDED

Chancellor Replies That It Can Be Debated Every Session

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The government proposal for the payment of members of Parliament has been carried by a majority of 113 in a House of 369 members, the exact figures being: For the vote 241, against the vote 128, majority for the vote 113.

The decision of the chancellor of the exchequer to adopt this payment by means of a vote in supply, instead of by the introduction of a bill, provoked a considerable amount of criticism.

T. M. Healy contended that though he believed the innovation to be a wholesome one none the less the method adopted by the government was improper procedure; and that the correct thing to do would be to treat the resolution as giving parliamentary sanction for a bill to be introduced in another session.

Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, contended that the method he had adopted was the most desirable. The vote selected would enable the opposition comfortably to discuss the question in every session of Parliament, instead of the matter being once and for all settled by the passing of an act of Parliament.

Viscount Opposes

The opposition to the motion was initiated by Viscount Wolmer, the eldest son of Lord Selborne and Unionist member for Newton. He moved to reduce the vote by £100,000 (\$500,000) in order to protest against the decision of the government.

The chancellor of the exchequer, he declared, had stated that the Parliament of the United Kingdom was the only one which did not pay its members, and he, for his part, considered that that was a distinction to be proud of and not to be swept away.

If the distinction were to be swept away, it should have been swept away by an act of Parliament. To proceed as the government was proceeding was entirely unconstitutional.

The real reason, he said, that the government were proceeding by resolution and not by an act of Parliament was, as the chancellor of the exchequer was perfectly aware, that the House of Lords would reject the measure, and that public opinion would support them in so doing.

Viscount Wolmer's amendment was seconded by Rupert Gwynne, the Unionist member for Eastbourne, and after some discussion was lost by 120 votes to 216, or a majority of 96.

Vote Reduction Urged

Then came another amendment, moved by Mr. Peel, the Unionist member for Taunton, for the reduction of the vote by £63,000, in order to reduce the sum voted from £400 to £300 per member. He explained that the smaller amount was the magic sum which, according to party platform speakers, was to restore the representative capacity of the House.

His amendment, if carried, would give the Ministerialists an opportunity of practising at their own expense the economy they preached, in spite of which preaching, he said, the chancellor of the exchequer had added enormously to the permanent expenditure of the country.

An inquiry from Mr. Thorne, the Labor member for South West Ham, as to the intentions of the Mr. Peel family in the matter, drew from the Mr. Peel the amused remark that he was willing to make a sacrifice with the rest of them, after which he went on to propose that, in order to provide payment for private members, ministers should agree to a reduction of their salaries.

Mr. Peel found an unexpected seconder for his motion in Sir William Byles, the Radical member for North Salford, on the ground that, though he believed personally in the payment of members, he

LOST "MONA LISA" MAY BE ON WAY TO NEW YORK CITY

CHERBOURG—In connection with the search for the painting, "Mona Lisa," which disappeared Monday from the Louvre at Paris, the port police have reported that on Wednesday two persons carrying two dark framed canvases separated by a wooden panel, sailed aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm for New York.

They think that possibly in the panel was the painting "Mona Lisa." The New York police have been advised.

COPENHAGEN—A representative of one of the local papers went to the Danish Museum and removed a painting by one of the Dutch masters. Then he took the picture to the director who thanked him for the exhibition.

PRESIDENT JORDAN IN TOKIO

TOKIO—President Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has arrived here and will remain in Tokio for a month to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of universal peace.

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TWO REPUBLICAN SECTION RIVALS IS LISBON NEWS

LISBON—The Republican party is now divided. The advanced element under the leadership of Alfonso Costa, provisional minister of justice, and the conservative section, under Antonio Almeida, provisional minister of the interior, and Sephor Camacho were in opposition at the elections for the presidency, the moderates winning the day.

President Arriaga is devoting all his energies to conciliating the rival factions.

It is probable after the formation of a new cabinet Parliament will be adjourned. The reopening of Parliament, however, is expected to lead to contests in the House.

The general opinion is that the government will be unable to resist the fierce attack of the adherents of Minister Costa, and in such case dissolution of the chamber will be inevitable.

ART EXHIBIT AT OGUNKIT

OGUNKIT, Me.—This little hamlet, one of the foremost summer colonies on the New England coast, is now enjoying its first public art exhibition.

Of the 52 subjects exhibited 27 are of Ogunkit. A large part of the show is made up of the work of Henry B. Selden of Greenwich, Ct., Russell Cheney and Allan G. Gram of New York. Mr. Gram has exhibited at the Paris salon, and Mr. Cheney and Mr. Selden at the National Academy of Design.

EMPEROR'S AIM BIGGER FLEET

HAMBURG—The Senate gave a banquet Sunday night to the Emperor, who in the course of a speech on the stimulating effect of competition on international commerce, said:

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NEW YORK TRIBUNE—A handsome sum of money and abundant congratulations reward Atwood for his flight half way across the continent, from St. Louis to New York. It is a noteworthy achievement, surpassing anything of the sort ever done before. The nearest approach to it was that of the competitors in the German national aviation contest, who flew 1164 miles. Atwood has exceeded that distance by more than 100 miles. Moreover, he has made his flight within a period of 12 days, while the German aviators for their shorter flight required about 30 days; and it seems probable that he might have finished the journey several days earlier if its financial results had not been a prime consideration.

LADY COOK GOES TO CHICAGO NEW YORK—Lady Cook, who arrived from England a few days ago, left this city Sunday for Chicago to look after the affairs of the society for the betterment of the race which she and some Chicago women organized last winter when she was in that city.

STATE TUITION FUND IS \$110,472 BISMARCK, N. D.—The August apportionment of the state tuition fund will amount to \$110,472.

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A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

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ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071. Large wagons. Hand or electric machines. Estimates on request. All work guaranteed.

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THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

AGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; remnants of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

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RICH'S WEDDING CAKE in individual boxes, ribbon tied; send for sample. F. L. RICH, Roxbury, Mass.; telephone con.

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COLEMAN BROS., 450 Mass. ave., Cambridge—Best grades of Anthracite Coal, Spool Wood and Birch Edgings. Phone.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

BERSET CREAM, A GOOD RAZOR AND GOOD BRUSH gives you a good shave. CENTRAL SQ. HARDWARE CO.

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STRICTLY FRESH CUT FLOWERS; reasonable prices. ROBBINS BROS., 630 Mass. ave., Camb. Phone 2850 Camb.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Young woman will cook, sweep and dust; like general work in good families by the day (no laundry or iron cleaning); has experience and good references. BYRD RD SQ EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, spending from October to May in Palm Beach, wishes position as writing responsible work. ROSE L. BINGHAM, 188 Beacon St., Boston. 31

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—American Protestant woman (white) desires position as attendant-companion for lady; best references. JONES, 150 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass. 2

ATTENDANT desires position; can be useful in many ways. EMMA A. ALLISON, 77 St. Charles St., Boston. 29

ATTENDANT or housework by Protestant woman; has experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

ATTENDANT or companion desires position. MRS. T. W. YOUNG, 15 Union park, Boston. 31

BOOKKEEPER, residence Wakefield, Mass., single, \$16.00. Mention 571 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

BOOKKEEPER (dual), residence Dorchester, age 28, single, \$15. Mention 571 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

BOOKKEEPER (22), residence Somerville, single, \$8.50. Mention No. 5763, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (28), single, Boston, English at reference, \$14-\$15. Mention No. 5767, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 31

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER (30), residence Roxbury, single, \$12, good references. MRS. HARRIS, 758 Broadway, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

BOOKKEEPER (4), ex. and general office work, single, residence Ashmont, \$10. Mention No. 5806, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 1

CAPABLE WOMAN wants position to take care of workroom; understands all kinds of sewing and alterations; willing to managing help; also could do alteration fitting; good references. MRS. TIERNAN, 14 Concord St., Boston. 29

CASHIER or exp. saleslady, residence Roxbury, age 21, single, \$7-8. Mention 571 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

CASHIER (28), single, residence Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 1

CHECKER (Hick system), residence Boston, age 33, single, \$12-13. Mention 5724 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 29

COMPANION—Position of trust or useful companion by educated young French girl, about 25, single, salary not referred to salary; references. MISS MARIE LECLERCQ, Box 106, Medford, Mass. 28

COOK-NON-AMERICAN—Young woman, refined and educated to an elderly man as companion-attendant to an elderly man, of 60 years of age. MISS MARTHA FOSTER, Mansion House, Vianitia Haven, Mass. 30

COMPANION—Capable woman desires position as lady's companion, nurse attendant; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 31

COMPANION, useful, or of assistance of trust and reliability desired; refined and educated; reasonable salary; no child supervision; references given. HELEN JACKSON, 244 W. Newton st., Boston. 1

COOK—Scottish Protestant cook; good references. MISS SHEPHEAR, 122 Berkeley St., Boston. Tel. 423-B. 28

COOK—Reliable girl desires position; cook; can furnish best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 29

COOK—Capable girl desires position; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 29

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, together; also, an experienced parlor maid; good references. Call Mrs. JACK, 12 Little bella st., Boston; tel. Tr. 532. 31

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Swedish sisters) would like situation in Cambridge or Roxbury home; have excellent references; can give good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK AND second maid wish situations together or separate; references. Apply at 204M Tremont, Boston. Tel. 82 Berkeley st., Boston; Tremont 204M. 31

COOK AND BUTLER—English woman, excellent cook; man willing to make himself useful in various ways; good references. MISS SHEA, Emp. Bureau, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 1

DRESSMAKER or costumer by the day, or take work home; cut and fit; do fancy work, children's clothes or remodeling. Call Mrs. JACK, 12 Little bella st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 31

BUTCHER, experienced cutter, fitter and butcher, who may have extra work. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice A, Boston. 1

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl. Call Mrs. MERCEDES, MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl. Call Mrs. MERCEDES, MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl. Call Mrs. MERCEDES, MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 29

GENERAL MAID wishes situation, city or country; best of references. Apply at 204M Tremont, Boston. Tel. 82 Berkeley st., Boston; Tremont 204M. 31

GENERAL WORK—American woman wishes washing, ironing or cleaning one or two small apartments; could make plain sewing. IDA E. HOWARD, 29 Winch st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment in household or factory scrubbing, by day or hour. GEITRUD JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

GENERAL WORK—Cleaning, dishwashing or work of any kind wanted by MARY ANN, 100 Albany, N.Y. 31

HOUSEKEEPER desires position with family with no small children; where she could have her boy of 13 with her. MRS. PRESLEY, 93 Kenton st., Boston. 31

HOUSEKEEPER'S place or general household wanted in nice small family. MISS MIRRIE KELSEY, 29 Erie St., Cambridge, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish woman, 40 yrs. old, wants housekeeper's position or as general girl in small family in suburbs. EDLA JOHANSSON, 100 Albany, N.Y. 31

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, middle-aged lady, competent, large experience, wishes position as housekeeper or attendant for elderly person. MRS. ERS, 517 Columbus ave., Boston. 28

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT for elderly person, 40 yrs. old, good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; references exchanged. MRS. A. B. RUSS, Windham, Conn. 29

HUSBAND (40) desires position; preferably in family without children; plain cooking; no washing; Lynn or vicinity. Mrs. J. C. WALSH, Walnut st., Boston. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, neat, refined position; housekeeper in refined rooming house; best references; please reply by letter. MRS. G. WATERMAN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (45), residence Boston 87-815, good experience and references. Mention No. 5829. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER to take full charge of private family; experienced; no laundry; references. H. K. BAKER, 110 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, neat and capable, desires position; or would act as attendant in home. H. K. BAKER, 110 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, wishes position; would act as attendant. MRS. M. J. BAKER, 110 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for one person or for business people (Protestant) in a home with modern conveniences; experience in all household work. H. K. BAKER, 110 Cedar st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with child desires position in house or family with children. MRS. J. E. LUNO, 40 Marlboro st., Boston.

MRS. E. LUNO, 40 Waverly st., Brighton.

HOUSEWORK—Middle aged woman desires position in family of two people. MABEL FAIRBANKS, 441 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK OR WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, neat, capable and reliable Protestant woman, good plain cook, thorough housekeeper, references. ALICE JOHNSON, 41 Tremont st., room 1, Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Superior housekeeper, cleaning (25), single, residence West Southville, Mass., graduate of Mass. Normal School, Boston, 1902, 1903, 1904. Mention No. 5804. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

INFANTS ATTENDANT, experienced, best references, desires position. M. A. STEINSON, 256 Leyden st., East Boston.

IRISH-AMERICAN young lady, well educated, desires position in first ladies maid. JENNIE JOHNSON, 100 W. Broadway, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, Protestant woman, wishes washing and ironing to take home; first class work done. MRS. JENNIE MICHENER, 30 Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class worker, black and white, desires position. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2633-R.

LAUNDRESS wishes attainment; best references. Apply at MISS LARKINS EMP. OFFICE, 30 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 439M.

LAUNDRESS, A1, wishes Back Bay work; no air drying; laundry called for and delivered. Apply at MISS LARKINS EMP. OFFICE, 30 Berkeley st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman desires position in first ladies maid. J. W. WILKES, 100 W. Broadway, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, desires employment day or week; or will do cleaning and ironing. Apply at MISS LARKINS EMP. OFFICE, 30 Berkeley st., Boston.

DOOLAN, 3045 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. NANNIE MADDOX, 53 Newbury st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS and general work wanted by a married woman. RACKHOFF, 410 E. 3d st., South Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment cooking or general work; will accommodate by the hour. MARGARET FAY, Allston P. O., Allston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, young colored woman desires employment mornings, caring for ailments, doing general work. W. WILKES, 100 W. Broadway, Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, middle-aged woman, economical, competent, capable, desires position; can sew nicely and do all household work. MRS. I. E. NOURSE, 45 Kingsdale Dorchester, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED HOUSEKEEPER Active in American Protestant lady of competent, capable of taking entire charge, references position. L. SMITH, 416 Massachusetts ave., Lexington, Mass. Phone 15-12.

MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN desires position in first ladies maid, or where she can do light housework (no heavy laundry). HARVARD SQ. EMP. OFFICE, 35 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MILLINER, especially experienced in making children's hats, desires employment. MRS. J. W. WILKES, 100 W. Broadway, Boston. Tel. 439M.

MOTHERS HELPER—Refined young woman, desires position in first ladies maid, or taking care of children. MISS C. H. SCHILL, 45 Arsenal st., Boston.

MUSICIAN, can act as pianist, organist, singer, would like position in church, elsewhere, or as musical companion for parties. MRS. MARY KROYER, 30 Fayette st., Lynn, Mass.

NEWSPAPER WORK wanted by young woman, desires position in newspaper work; a position in mechanical or editorial departments; small city preferred. MRS. N. H. 159 Chestnut st., Fort Worth, Texas.

NURSERY GIRL (61), single, residence Detroit, MI, can speak Swedish and American, desires position. 8 Kneeland st. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, college trained, handling domestic science and child training, desires position. best references. LINDA WILDE, Woods Hole, Mass.

NURSERY MAID—Young girl desires position as nursery maid or to assist with children. MRS. MARY KROYER, 30 Fayette st., Lynn, Mass.

NURSERY MAID (21), residence Braintree, single. Mention No. 5765. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000.

NURSERY MAID (17), residence Melrose, Mass., single. Mention No. 5769. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000.

NURSERY MAID—Experienced young woman desires position in Protestant family; references. MRS. J. E. LUNO, 40 Marlboro st., Brighton.

OFFICE CLERK (20), single, residence Melrose, 85, single entry bookkeeper, desires position. MRS. J. E. LUNO, 40 Marlboro st., Brighton.

OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENTRY OR KITCHEN WORK—References. MRS. J. E. LUNO, 40 Marlboro st., Brighton.

SCANTLE EMP. AGENCY, 570 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or companion desired. Residence Gloucester, 410-413. Mention No. 5829. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2000.

STAMSTRESS—Neat colored girl desires position in first ladies maid, or where she can do light housework (no heavy laundry). HARVARD SQ. EMP. OFFICE, 35 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

STAMSTRESS, experienced repairing and cleaning, desires employment; or will laundry. I. C. McLARTY, 34 Wigglesworth st., 1, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman (Protestant) and advertising clerk, also as general office and typist; not stenographer accustomed to dictation; desires position where she can do all the above and will insure promotion and corresponding salary. Miss E. FRANCES, care of Mrs. Brady, 14 Prospect st., Stoughton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS desires employment
and plans sewing. MISS A.
MERRILL, 192 Dartmouth st., suite
Boston.

NEARMSMITH desires employment by
day; children's work preferred. MABEL
ALDEN, 15 Lee st., Somerville, Mass.

Secretarial position desired by a university
graduate. M. J. shorthand writer,
typist; experienced. EDNA H. GROVE,
M. A. 46 Lowell st., Waltham, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and bookkeeper,
residence Roxbury, age 19, single, \$8-
10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, re-
sidence Adams, age 19, single, \$10-12.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER and gen. office as-
sistant, residence E. State Free Emp. Of-
fice, 572, State Free Emp. Office, 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, ex-
perience Fall River, age 27, single, \$15-18.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER STATE 27, single, \$15-18.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER residence Swampscott, age 19, single, \$10. Mention 659
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Winfield, age 28, single, \$10. Mention 659
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER (18), residence
Charlottesville, single, \$6-88. Mention No.
772. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford
2860.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY
45, residence Worcester, single, \$10-\$12.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER 35, experience, re-
ference Lexington, court experience, \$12-15.
Mention No. 5702. STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston. Tel. Oxford 2860.

STENOGRAPHER-Woman with busi-
ness training and experience desires em-
ployment. References furnished. Miss
J. SHERMAN, 20 Mellen st., Cambridge, Mass.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, residence
Roxbury, fully exp., \$8-10. Mention
No. 730. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2860.

TEACHER-Position desired as private
teacher, also piano singing and music
certifications. MISS A. M. MERRILL,
192 Dartmouth st., suite 1, Boston.

VISITING COMPANION desires em-
ployment caring for children afternoons or
evenings. Mrs. C. B. MERRILL, 192
Dartmouth st., suite 1, Boston.

WOMAN desires light work in grocery
store or hotel; experienced and capable;
all MISS MERRICK EMP. BUREAU, 13
Boylston st., Boston; tel. Tr. 593.

WOMAN desires light work in business
office or home; experienced and capable;
reference HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU,
13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

WOMEN for day work, white and col-
ored; laundry, cleaning, kitchen work
general housework by the day (go home
each day) and evening. HARVARD SQ.
EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23,
Cambridge, Mass.

WORK by the day or hour; laundries,
cleaning, etc.; references furnished.
PERCANTLE EMP. AGENCY, 29
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in
adult family; lady is away part of
year; must be good plain cook. Apply Men-
ting Hill car station, Somerville, Mass. 31

YOUNG GIRL going to school in Boston
would like chance to work mornings and
afternoons for room and board; would like
general household; is refined and can give
reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU,
13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAID (French) would like a
housemaid's position; experienced and cap-
able; can do second work and wait on table.
HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boyl-
ston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG SWEDISH MAID would like
position in small family in Cambridge
where she could learn to work and speak
English well; bright and capable; no refer-
ences. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boyl-
ston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GOING WOMAN would like work by
the day or night; experienced and cap-
able; reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU,
13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

"MAKE" high grade men, on small
contracting, blanking, forming and drill
dies; to competent men we can offer
daily work and good pay. Address, Geo.
W. Schenck, GENERAL EMPLOYMENT
AGENCY CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

DECORATOR—Young man with exp. in
decorator's shop. Apply by letter, stating
references. G. W. SCHENCK & SONS,
E. 40th st., New York.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

PHOTOGRAPHER—Good man or woman for lease charge of studio. BELT RD. 14th, West Chester, Pa.

SALESMAN—Printing establishment doing the highest grade work, wants representative on catalogues and booklets; a salary, expenses and bonus; state experience. Write to H. ELLIOTT CO., 17th and Lehigh avenues, Philadelphia.

TAILOR—Wanted, a first-class cutter and fitter for ladies' tailoring department. Write to L. OOK, 3521 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Neat refined girl to take care of two little girls and help with general housework. Write to LANDON SMITH, 122 Chambers, New York.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, wanted as a woman preferred; in large store; salary \$12-\$15. SHERWOOD, 122 Chambers, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, at once, competent, refined woman as working housekeeper, family of four, pleasant home; salary, modern apartment, references, stating particulars and compensation. J. E. COOPER, 82 Beaver st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman as working housekeeper in furnished rooming house; one who will appreciate a good salary; reasonable pay. MRS. E. AURAND, 212 Chambers, New York.

MAID—Wanted, white girl for general housework in New York city apartment house; family of 3. MRS. P. T. OSTRIAN, 122 Chambers, New York.

MAID—Wanted, for home at night in American family of 2; must be good plain cook; references required. MRS. H. W. WILKINS, 135 Union ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MAID wanted (Protestant) for housework in small apartment, one inmate; one who is competent, modern apartment. A. E. MOORE, 414 N. Euclid ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NURSERY MAID wanted for two children, 5 and 4 years; one willing to assist in housework. MRS. MUNROE MEFAR, 132 Chambers, New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—desires business experience; state age, qualifications and salary desired, by letter only. MISS MRS. L. M. BAILEY, room 506, 31 Broadway, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Good man or woman for lease charge of studio. BELT RD. 14th, West Chester, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, bright, experienced; must be qualified to take charge of business. CHAS. A. WILKS, 28 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT, 5 years' training, desire position in private family or institution, or care for elderly gentleman; please state references. WM. STACK, 481 St. Ann's ave., New York city.

BAREKATER—Polish wanted as caretaker for a house in New York city or vicinity. C. L. MUMFORD, 2043 Chatterbox, New York city.

HAUFER (German, 28), married, desires position, private or garage; do repairs, handy with tools. CLAY DUHR, 132 Chambers, Philadelphia.

HAUFER-MECHANIC (24), 5 years' experience, high grade cars, desires position as mechanic. E. E. SENSE, 535 Vanderbilt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT—wanted by a man (34), testant, single; good with horses, etc. Write to J. CHARLES M. WILKINSON, Willow Grove, Pa.

ENGINEER, licensed, competent and reliable, long experience engines and dynamometers for elderly gentleman; please state on no object. WILLIAM MAUDE, 3405 Locust, Philadelphia.

ENGLISHMAN wants position with manufacturers or merchants; eventually would like to be in England, or would proceed at once to England. CHARLES W. WATKINS, care of Tones, 21 E. 86th st., New York.

GENERAL MAN—Elderly man (55) wishing position as generally useful man, with home and moderate wages; reliable, energetic, industrious. VICTOR FIELD, Mr. Kaiser, 405 Clarkson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANDMAN, small family, desires position as general housekeeper; no basement; 10 rooms; best reference; no basement. Answer by letter only. J. SIDWALL, 500 West 107th st., New York.

TECHNICAL ENGINEER, technical education, 25 years' broad engineering and business experience, desires responsible position in manufacturing or power plant industry. E. A. LADD, 5 Cleveland ter., East Orange, N. J.

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN, competent, would become assistant draftsman of drafting department; I. C. ALLEN, 315 Bloomfield ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWSPAPER MAN, well versed in all subjects, desires position. ARTHUR W. GILBERT, 650 St. Nicholas ave., New York city.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER and DARK ROOM MAN desires a steady position; has 20 years' experience; can do inside, studio and outside. E. A. CESTER, 100 W. 36th st., New York.

REPORTER—Position wanted as reporter on news; experienced in both lines; reliable West preferred, but any location desired. JOHN E. ALLEN, Empire City, 2290 3rd ave., New York.

SALESMAN—Capable young man (23), experienced, as city salesman in store manufacturing house. ROBERT BASKIN, 32 Ridge st., New York.

COUNTRY FERRING

JOBS

FOR EXCHANGE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SECRETARIAL-Young married man has 8 years' experience general office work; hard, willing worker; rapid and accurate penman; able to take dictation; fair stenographer; capable of handling large volume of work. Address F. W. LEWIS, 1068 McIntosh, New York City.

YOUNG GERMAN (married), willing to do any work, wishes position in New York City where he can experience as German journalist. BRUNO K. SCHMIDT, care Journalist, E. 13th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (24), newspaper experienced reporter, desires correspondence, advertising, corporation or publishing house; location or New England; state salary. ROBERT H. BROWN, Box 272, Nelson, Ark. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, refined, wise, energetic, reliable, capable of doing desirable position any capacities. MISS GEORGE F. KEENER, 247 Clarkson ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (24), well educated at 3 years' office and 1 of selling experience, desires position in or out of New York City. Write to CHAS. WATSON, 500 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER.-I have experience, spending from October to present time in various positions requiring responsible work. ROSE MULLIN, 13 Essex st., Boston.

MILITARY ASSISTANT wanted as helper in the house, by retired army officer, young lady, who would prefer a good home than pay. MISS ELIZABETH HALL, 125 Holland Sq., New York City.

ATTENDANT, companion or mother's helper.-Young woman student (23) wishes position in family where she may be required in return for quiet home, no more than half hour ride from Newtownville, prearranged and judiciously willing to assist. RUSSEL Cundy Harbor, Me.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT (two) desired, one with general office work and typewriting, best references furnished; former employers; will accept very low wages. J. C. INCE, 162 Linden ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER desired, desires position of trust in which her services will be appreciated. Please send advance payment; experienced. SARAH J. WHITNEY, 12 St. John ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

COMPANION desires position, or to travel; references given. MISS B. BLEWITT, 190 Broadway, New York City.

COMPANION or any position of trust desired by well educated young woman able to teach all branches of music. AGNES DUCHESNEAU, Sayre, N. Y.

COMPANION-Woman of refinement, elegant, intelligent, desirous of becoming an attendant, able to assist in household management, and to employ methods and having some knowledge of French. Position. MISS IDA M. JARVIS, 218 W. 10th st., New York City.

COOK-Neat, experienced woman desired position; no washing or waiting. KATHLEEN O'NEILL, 82 Endicott ave., Beachmont Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position as housekeeper, or companion, etc., is desired by well-bred woman, English born, also as waitress, well qualified in the care of children and all details of refined American home. Address: WARE, Mrs. E. E. Boyle, 101 Lexington ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged lady de sires position in hotel, restaurant, or saloon. Wis.; at liberal salary. In Milwaukee. MISS ROCKWELL, Delton, Wis.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, French woman, desiring position in private home, as housekeeper of apartment or club, in New York. MISS LOUISE DOUBET, 12 Windward, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-Educated Englishwoman desires position as housekeeper where references are sent. Good cook. References. Mrs. RAW, 77 E. 9th st., New York City.

LAUNDRESS desires employment in home, or will do general work and cleaning. Address: Mrs. L. A. POPE, 122nd st., New York, Manhattan.

Maid-Nest and thoroughly reliable colored girl wishes position in refined family. MISS LIGAREE, 233 E. 10th st., New York City.

MAID-Colored girl wishes housework or position in family daily. STURTEVANT, 27-29 W. 133d st., New York City.

MAID-Nest light colored girl wishes position few hours mornings; write or call. MISS LIGAREE, 233 E. 10th st., New York City.

MOTHERS HELPER-Middle-aged woman desiring position as mother's helper in infant's education, also as business assistant; best reference furnished. A. HARRISON, 105 Bedford, N. J.

NURSERY Girl, Rochester, N. Y., 1 year old, lately arrived, desires position to care two children; best of references. MISS FRANCES BRUGEN, 237 W. 24th st., New York City.

PIANO SALESMAN with successful experience as manager of salesmen and in all departments of piano business. Address: FRANCIS WARREN, 300 9th st., New York City.

SECRETARIAL-Young woman (Protes-tant)-experienced as newspaper proof-reader, stenographer, typewriter, and in office clerk and typist (not stenogra-pher); fluent in English and French; without dictation. Address: BOYLE, Miss, 101 Lexington ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-Bicultural college graduate, desires position in business or immaterial. MISS E. FRANKLIN, loca-tion, N. Y. Brady, 14 Prospect st., Brough-ton, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, bicultural college graduate, desires position. MISS L. CURRY, 101 Lexington ave., Binghampton, N. Y.

TYPENOTER-TYPEWRITER, expe-rienced, desires permanent position; owns own machine. Address: BELLE McDONALD, 192 Edgemoor ave., 143rd st., New York City.

TEACHER of Velleisler graduate of Teachers Education department, desires po-sition to teach mechanics or dancing in public or public schools; references fur-nished. Address: ALICE WEAVER, 30 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

SHOE MAKERS wanted at WEBER & BRENN, 30 East Fourth st., Dayton, Ohio. Best work guaranteed.

BARM SUPERINTENDENT-Wanted, superintendent with family for 300-acre farm near Dayton, Ohio. Salary \$200 monthly preferred; 50 head thoroughbred stein, 45 acres fruit; must be pusher. Apply to JAMES H. GIBBS, 1000 Main st. with both furnished. Address F. S. SNFIELD, Augusta, Mich.

KNOW HOW One understands how to manipulate automatic machines such the Ireland and National Automatic machines; state age, present employment and salary for the right person; steady po-sition through correspondence. J. COOK, 1011 Broadway, New York City.

MANAGER-Wanted, young man with ability as business manager for retail store, clothing, shoes, hats, etc. Chicago. Washington Blvd.

SALES MAN-Wanted an educated, en-ergetic man to sell "The International Encyclopedia," "The Encyclopedia Britannica"; state age, present employment and salary; write address. BELLE McDONALD, 192 Edgemoor, Kansas City, Mo. Apply to J. COOK, 1011 Broadway, New York City.

RESUMES (4) wanted experience not less than 10 years; must be able to tell of all their time to the work. L. D. REED, 1104 Madison ave., South Mil-waukee, Wis.

HIRT CUTTERS, experience on Am-erican Longfellow shirt factory.

HOEMAKER, first class, wanted; must be able to run Goodyear machine. BAT-BAL-BURKE SHOE CO., 419 Felix st.,

HELP WANTED FEMALE

WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT FUR BUYER AND SALE—Must have had previous experience; permanent; experience necessary. Apply letter to A. R. MAYERFELD, care of Neuman's Fur Department, Chicago, Ill.

ASSISTANT wanted; dressmaker desired to learn dressmaking and help with alterations; full time charge; age 20 or above. Address V. J. GILMAN, 83 E. 49th St., Chicago. Phone Drex. 5844.

"CHAMBERMAID" wanted, experienced, pleasant, good-looking, references, capable; pleasant surroundings and good wages. Write MICHIGAN, Chicago, 20.

EMBROIDERER—Monogram work valises and skirts. MRS. SCHIRAK, 106 W. Madison, Chicago, 20.

FOREWOMAN—Thoroughly competent and experienced head fitter and forewoman for alteration room. Apply by letter only to Mrs. C. H. BELL, 700 Prospect St., Chicago. See NEWMAN'S SPECIALTY CLOAK AND SUIT STORE, Oakshov, Wis.

Maid wanted—Reliable woman for housework in a family of 3 adults, apart from children. Must be changeable, personable. MRS. WILLIAM E. FREER, 1325 East 3d St., Chicago.

Maid—Reliable girl, general housework and light laundry; references; pleasant room; small family; South Side Chicago. J. H. HELLWEIG, 9831 Prospect St., Chicago, 20.

Maid wanted for general housework; small washing; home nights; Protestant; references. BECKETT, 3512 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Maid, Protestant, white or colored; general housework, no washing, \$3 week at present; full day; references apply to HELEN W. LEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Maid, competent, family of two, small household; references. MRS. H. D. SUTLER, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, first apartment.

MOTHERS' HELPER wanted; must 18 years old; must know how to cook and clean; must be good plain sewer and mender. Write MRS. W. O. BRIGGS, 305 Royalton, Chicago, 20.

SEAMSTRESSES—Wanted, first-class waist makers and finishers, coat maker, milliners, skirt makers and finishers; all references; light learning; apply to H. PHAIR, 1307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, 20.

SKIRT MAKER wanted, first-class; also steady waist draper; one willing to finish ready work. MRS. K. EGER, 2320 Van Halst, Chicago, 20.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young lady good education, who is willing to begin reasonable wages; take cure reception desk and bookkeeping; references; must be independent; Protestant; must reside within city limits. FITZROUFGAN AGENCY, Suite 204, 29 So. La Salle, Chicago, 20.

Wanted DIAPERS AND FINISHERS—References; East Monmouth St. Detroit Mich. H. V. BECKETT, 3512 Michigan Ave. Chicago, 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MANAGER-WRITER—Experienced aggressive man of exceptional capability for retail, wholesale, manufacturing, mail order or agency advertising work; desires position as manager of ad. house organ, desires position; highest references. Address B. W. ORR, 1739 Sumner St., Toledo, Ohio, 20.

CLERK—Position wanted as shipping or receiving clerk; experienced and capable; references. CHARLES L. DEGEN, 2218 Rosewood St., Toledo, Ohio, 20.

ENGINEER (25), Ohio license, wants position after Sept. 1; understands electricity and mechanics. Write Dress Store, ST. ELY B. PAGE, Wellington, O.

ENGINEER—Position wanted by station engineer; steam, electric and fire insurance; references. H. TAPP, 650 Princeton Ave., Chicago, 20.

REPRESENTATIVE—Position wanted as traveling salesman; references; capable handling men if required. C. L. WHEELER, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, 20.

MANAGER AND FURNITURE DESIGNER (31), technical school graduate; furniture design; in line of chairs preferred; references. 702 Mich. ave., St. Paul, Wis.

SALESMAN—Road or store; 9 years' experience; first-class in selling leather, also clothing; traveled 3 yrs.; age 32; references; salary only. C. EYE, 922 Erie ave., Chicago, 20.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, expert, sales position as inspector, adjuster, assembler, etc.; references. H. TAPP, 650 Princeton Ave., Chicago, 20.

SHIPPING CLERK—Young man, thoroughly reliable; will go anywhere; wages negotiable. MAXWELL, 314 N. Averarae, Chicago, 20.

SHIPPING CLERK desires position; 5 years' experience; not afraid of work; good references. Write Detroit, Mich. 20.

SOLICITOR—Young man, 10 years' experience; first-class in shipping and clerical work. W. R. BROWN, 803 La Salle ave., Chicago, 20.

TEACHER—College graduate, experienced teacher, desires position in private school; competent to teach German, biology, geology, history, manual training; references. HERMINE MANN, 602 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, 20.

TRAVELING MAN (25), educated, diplomatic, fluent in English, Swedish, French, Danish, desires change; clerical or sales; Chicago preferred. JOHN W. TAYLOR, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—Refined woman desires position as child attendant; best references. MRS. L. HANSON, 7210 Hudson St., Chicago.

COMPANION—Retired lady, graduate at normal school; desires position in refined family or for elderly lady. NELSON & M. SNURE, Lock Box 2, Hokah, Minn.

COMPTROLLER desires position, high school graduate (21), American. CONSTANCE E. CURTIS, Rural Route No. 2, Germantown, Wis.

COMPANION—Elderly, competent woman desires position as companion to elderly lady; references. CECILE CRALL, 338 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by the day for cleaning up. MRS. STEVENS, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, 20.

GENERAL WORK—Washing and cleaning desired. MRS. PETERSON, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, 20.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper or companion; references. MRS. TRUSCOTT TURCOTT, Davenport, Iowa, 20.

HINDERBARTEN TEACHER wishes position in private school or home, in or near Chicago; best references. RAY F. GOLDSCHMIDT, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, 20.

LADY MAID, or hospital nurse and nursing; good references. Address DOROTHY GEORGE, 4210 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, 20.

NURSING HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, refined, educated woman, desires position; thoroughly competent; accustomed to nursing. References. MRS. MCGIBBE, 4718 Madison ave., Chicago, 20.

SEAMSTRESS—Refined elderly woman desires position as seamstress, companion or house-keeping. MARY DICK, 434 Evans ave., Chicago, 20.

WITHBOARD OPERATOR, experie- d, desires position in office or school. MARAINE HANCHETTE, 4201 Ellis ave., Chicago, 20.

TEACHER—College graduate, experienced teacher, desires position in private school; speaks German, botany, zoology, history or science. References given. HERMINA MANN, 602 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE

VOCAL TEACHER—long experience in teaching, particularly in master teacher position with small salary in her family. MME. BUSER DE ROSETTE, 30 Lake ave., Chicago.

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—young man, wants position with first class western firm; excellent typist (not stenographer). HEGAN SISK, 80 West Evans ave., Denver, Col.

BUTCHER, All around, wants to be small mountain town; like to hunt in spare time; eastern man; good references. S. W. SEIBS, 2127 Curtis st., Denver, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ORCHARDIST, 27 years experience apples and small fruits, desires position. RAMSEY L. PETTITT, care A. W. Crossman, Billings, Mont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECRETARIAL—young woman (Protestant), experienced as newspaper proofreader and advertising clerk, also as general office typist (not stenographer), accustomed to handle correspondence without dictation, desires position with capable service is desired, and full information and corresponding salary; location immaterial. MISS E. FRANCES, care H. H. Brady, 14 Prospect st., Stoughton, Mass.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN—Wanted experienced man on automobile repair shop; is thoroughly competent; must be well recommended; a first-class position offered. right man. SHEARD MOORE, Donaldsonville, La.

FARMER—Wanted, a reliable and experienced man on my plantation to develop several hundred acres of land. For information address W. M. ATWATER, Quay, S. C. Lucile County, Fla.

LABILE CUTTER wanted; must be good, steady workman; lettering, tracings \$2.50 or \$3. value of work to determine. H. H. MILLER, Albany, Ga.

PRINTER—An all-around experienced country newspaper man wanted; printer and compositor; must be capable of doing all that is good on ads and job work and general advertising; capable of doing small work without prompt pay and a permanent position for the right man. Don't telephone or write, but write THE REVIEW, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER wanted for coming school year, Oct. 16 to June 1 at Ferguson public school, salary ranging from lowest to highest; man preferred; answer, stating salary and send testimonials. Address H. CLAY, Louisville, Ky.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT (white), willing to assist in household and sleep on premises. MISS ROBERTA J. JR., 1935 Octavia st., New Orleans, La.

EXPERIENCED hand sewers and typists; umbrellas; steady work. BALTIMORE, Md. Address: C. O. 112 W. Pratt st., Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNMENT—Wanted, in the country, competent governors for two children, ages 10 and 12. Address MRS. D. A. STEVENSON, R. Young Island, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINIST-DRAFTSMAN, with business experience, wants work South; with experience in all kinds of machine work, etc. E. J. BOWERS, 1100 Washington st., Charleston, W. Va.

TIMEKEEPER-TAXOLL MAN (30 years experience) all kinds of farming, trucking, etc. go anywhere; 3 years in tropics; first-class references. EDWARD R. HARRIS, 10000 1st, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or any position of responsibility, by capable gentleman. Address all correspondence to MISS FANNIE GUEMER, 808 East Clay, Richmond, Va.

WOMAN, experienced embroiderer, desires employment. MARTHA BAILEY, care F. D. No. 2, Benton, La.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agencies, 116-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 500, Home 10709; good help wanted; your help of all kinds furnished promptly; your orders solicited. 29

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HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agencies, 116-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 500, Home 10709; good help wanted; your help of all kinds furnished promptly; your orders solicited. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, competent, desires position; 10 years' experience in eastern cities; references furnished. HARRIET E. STOCK-LEIGH, 1628 Oak st., Glendale, Cal. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—African woman wants position; her daughter, age 540, can assist her; will go anywhere. MRS. A. MCKE, 6963 Telegraph ave., Oakland, Cal. 2

SECRETARY desires position in Portland, Ore.; college graduate; experienced stenographer; all kinds of trading references. MABEL H. DROUGHT, 806 S. Kluna ave., Tacoma, Wash. 1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER, first-class skilled mechanic, finisher, desires employment; is making fine custom furniture. F. A. BRILL, 670 Gutenberg ave., Portland, Ore. 2

MAN AND WIFE, Scotch; woman excellent cook, man thoroughly competent in all kinds of house and farm work; references. E. A. Emp. Bureau, 37 Fayette st., Boston, Mass. 2

YOUNG MAN (25), single, good clerk, keen and accurate, desires change of position; lumber and wholesale grocery experience. STANLEY E. 540 S. 2nd, Portland, Ore. 28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BROODER desires employment. MRS. A. SHAKESPEAR, 2150 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal. 29

LAID—Woman with two young school children wants position as general house and cook; references; country; references. EUGENIA HORN, 1000 Capitol st., Vallejo, Cal. 30

SECRETARIAL—Young woman (Protestant), experienced as newspaper proofreader and advertising clerk, also as general office clerk and typist (not stenographer), accustomed to handle correspondence without dictation, desires position with capable service is desired, and will insure location and corresponding salary; location immaterial. MISS E. FRANCES, care H. H. Brady, 14 Prospect st., Stoughton, Mass. 20

FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CABINET MAKERS wanted immediately; shaper machine man. THE HANLEY MFG. CO., Ltd., Brandon, Man. 2

PRINTER wanted at once; journeyman two-thirds; steady job and good wages.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, single, 24, experienced, desires position with first class western firm; excellent salary. **W. S. WEISS**, 2127 Curtis st., Denver, Colo.

BUTCHER, All around, wants to be in small mountain town; like to hunt in spare time. **W. S. WEISS**, 2127 Curtis st., Denver, Colo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ORCHARDIST, 27 years' experience, apples and small fruits, desires position in California. **W. S. WEISS**, 2127 Curtis st., Denver, Colo.

CROSSMAN, Billings, Mont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECRETARIAL—Young woman (Protestant), experienced as newspaper proofreader, typewriter, stenographer, general office clerk and typist (not stenographer). Desires position with newspaper. Without objection to handle correspondence and editorial work. Desires position capable service is desired, and will insure satisfaction. **W. S. WEISS**, 2127 Curtis st., Denver, Colo.

MRS. J. H. BRADY, 14 Prospect st., Stoughton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN—Wanted, experienced man on automobile repairs. What is thoroughly competent; most important, a first class mechanic for the right man. **W. H. SIEARD MOORE**, 1001 N. 1st St., Tampa, Fla.

FARMER—Wanted, a reliable and experienced man on my plantation to develop and improve the land. For full particulars, please write to **W. A. WATNEY**, Quay, St. Lucie County, Fla.

MARBLE CUTTER wanted; must have been in the business at least 10 years. Salary \$2.50 or \$3, value of work to determine. Write **H. MILLER**, Albany, Ga.

WANTED—All-round printer, experienced country newspaper, must be one who can take care of all the work, and one that is good on ads and job work and can do all the printing. Must be available for prompt pay and a permanent position for the right man. Don't telegraph or telephone. Write **THE NEWS**, Chicago, Ill., Box 100.

TEACHER wanted for Congo school. Must be a native born, experienced, high school; grades ranging from low to highest; man preferred; answer, stating salary, to **CLAYTON HURLBUT**, Ferguson, S. C.

housework and sleep on premises. MRS
PHILIP GENSLER, JR., 1935 Octavia st.

Orleans, La. 3
EXPERIENCED hand sawers and tipper
men for hire. Write to Mr. ALTIMORE
UMBRELLA MFG. CO., 112 W. Pratt
Ave., Baltimore, Md. 3
GOVERNMENT—Wanted, in the country, a
man for a position of two children
and S. Address MRS. D. A. STEVEN-
SON, Young's Island, S. C. 3
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
MACHINIST-DRAFTSMAN, with busi-
ness experience, wants work South; will
drive automobile or concrete construction
equipment. Write to Mr. ALTIMORE
UMBRELLA MFG. CO., 112 W. Pratt
Ave., Baltimore, Md. 3
TIMKEEPER-PATROLL MAN (34),
timber and construction experience, wants
position in the South. References in top-
est-class references. EDWARD R.
WELSH, Landover, Md. 3
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or any posi-
tion, responsibility, by capable experi-
enced woman references exchanged. Address
Miss FAYE EMMERSON, 508 East 10th
St., St. Louis, Mo. 3

F. D. No. 2, Benton, La. 1

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

HUMMEL BROS. & Co., employment
agents, 116-118 East Second st., Los An-
geles, Main 500, Home 10709; good help
wanted; your orders solicited. 29

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ways in demand; help of all kinds fur-
nished promptly; your orders solicited. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, competent, desire posi-
tion; 12 years' experience in eastern city;
references furnished. E. C. STOKES, 116
E. 1628 Oak st., Glendale. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman wants
position where daughter (age 9) can be
employed. Mrs. J. H. Moore, 1001 A-
CKE, 6963 Telegraph ave., Oakland.

ferences. MABEL H. DROUGHT, 806 S.
Klima ave., Tacoma, Wash. 1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER, first-class skilled mechanic, dishwasher, desires employment; capable, reliable. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 29

MAN AND WIFE, Scotch; woman ex-cook, man thoroughly competent in any or outdoor work; willing to go anywhere. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 29

YOUNG MAN (25), single, good clerk, neat, reliable, desires change of position; lumber and wholesale grocery exchange. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EMBROIDERER desires employment. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 29

WIDOW with two young school children wishes position as general housekeeper and cook. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 29

WIDOW with two young school children wishes position as general housekeeper and cook. Write to J. H. HARRIS, 670 Gaultenau ave., Portland, Ore. 29

office clerk and typist (not stenographer) accustomed to handle correspondence

not dictation, desires position where
able service is desired and will insure
motion and corresponding salary; loca-
tional. MISS E. FRANCES, care
L. H. Brady, 14 Prospect st., Stough-
ton, Mass. 20

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CABINET MAKERS wanted immediately;
shaper machine man. THE HAN-
COCK MFG. CO., Ltd., Brandon, Mani-
toba. 1

PRINTER wanted at once, journeyman
two-thirds; steady job and good wages.

HELP WANTED—MALE

W. MAKER, high grade men, on small
combination blanking, forming and draw-
ing dies; to competent men we can offer
ready work and good pay. Address, GIV-
ING and references, **GENERAL ELEC-
TRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. 29

DECORATOR—Young man with exp. in
decorator's shop. Apply by letter, stating
references, **G. W. RICHARDSON & SON**,
W. 40th st., New York. 1

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SECTIONS OF T
COMBINE IN

POSIT
FOR
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THROUGH THE
THE MO
FREE EMPLOYME

HATMAKERS wanted at **WEBER & HRENK**, 20 East Fourth st., Dayton.

steady work guaranteed, no slack seen.
ARM SUPERINTENDENT—Wanted,
superintendent with facility for 300
men in Michigan, agricultural college
man preferred, 50 head thoroughbred
horses, 100 head cattle to be cared
for; capable and capable of handling men; new
Address F. J. WILSON, 28
N. FIELD, Augusta, Mich.
ARMY—Wanted who understands how to
operate automatic machine such as the
Mossberg, Remington, Winchester, etc.
I know how to set machine; steady po-
sition for right person; state salary
and references. Apply to
J. M. SAGE & LOCK CO., 418-425 E.
CHICAGO
MANAGER—Wanted, young man with
ability as business manager for
Chicago enterprise. CHAS. PEARSON,
Chicago
MAN—Wanted an educated, ener-
getic man to sell New International En-
gine Co. products in Chicago and vicin-
ity; state age, present employment and
references. ODD, MEAD & CO.
Apply to
100 E. Kansas City, Mo. Apply
only.
MAN—(4) wanted; experience not
necessary; no salary; wider spare time
small of their time to the work; 100
K. 10% Madison ave., South Mid.
MILK CUTTERS, experienced, 50 and
60. LONGFELLOW SHIRT FACTORY,
Bend, Ind.
MILK—Wanted, first-class; wanted; must
be able to run Goodyear machine. BAT-
TLE BURKE SHOE CO., 419 Fifth st.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK MARKET PRICE CHANGES NOT IMPORTANT

Plenty of Securities for Sale at the Higher Level and Shorts Show Little Disposition to Cover

LOCALS ARE STEADY

A slightly firmer tone manifested itself in the securities markets at the opening today. Prices were fractionally higher than Saturday's closing but the advance was not well sustained. There were liberal offerings on the higher level and it appeared that forcing up prices at this time would not be encouraged to any great extent.

It is supposed that there is a large short account and that when the upturn comes there will be a rush to cover. However, there was no indication this morning that a rally was about to set in and the shorts showed no disposition to cover.

The largest early gains were made by Reading and Union Pacific. The tone was strong at the end of the first half hour.

The local market was steady and price changes were generally toward improvement in the first sales.

Reading in New York, after opening up 3/4 at 141 1/2, and then advanced to 142 1/2, but before midday it was on its downward way again. Steel was up 1/4 at the opening at 70 and moved within a small range. Union Pacific opened up 3/4 at 107 1/2. It fluctuated erratically. After moving up to 108 1/2, it sold down below the opening price.

Canadian Pacific seemed to be the unsetting feature. It opened off 1/2 at 231 and after improving to 231 1/2 sold off more than 3 points during the first half of the session. Interborough preferred opened 1 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing at 43 1/2, moved up to 44 and then receded. General Electric opened up 1/4 at 153 and then sold off. Atlantic Coast Line Atchafalpa showed some strength. Amalgamated Copper made a good early gain but lost most of it before noon.

On the local exchange Lake Copper opened unchanged at 23 1/2, moved up a point and then declined a good fraction. Quincy was up a point at the opening at 65 and gained another point before midday. Granby was up 1/2 at 28. North Butte opened off 1/4 at 22 1/2, advanced to 23 1/2 and then receded. The tone generally was weak in both markets in the early afternoon.

The afternoon trading witnessed considerable irregularity. Lehigh Valley had a good gain and International Harvester receded substantially. Canadian Pacific recovered part of its forenoon loss. Business in New York was quiet.

On the local exchange W. H. McElwain made its initial appearance, 20 shares changing hands at 103.

LONDON—The securities markets for the most part closed irregular. Anticipating the unfavorable reflection of the strike in railway earnings gilt edged investments were heavy and home rails also made a poor showing.

Americans after a firm finish in the official session reacted on the curb. Canadian Pacific slumped again. The remainder of the list was confused owing to the presettlement adjustments.

The Paris bourse was firm; Berlin weak.

NEW CALIFORNIA ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the county clerk here for the Oakland Railway, with a capitalization of \$27,000,000. F. M. Smith is understood to be the leading capitalist in the concern. Improvements on the Oakland water front are foreshadowed in the incorporation.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably rain to night; Tuesday clearing with lower temperature; moderate easterly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers and cooler tonight and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Cloudy and stormy weather has prevailed during the last 24 hours in all sections east of the Rocky mountains, except in the Northwest where an area of high pressure has produced pleasant weather with low temperatures. Well-defined disturbances are central this morning over Georgia and Ontario, and showery and unsettled weather continues east of the Mississippi river. The greatest amount of rainfall reported during the last 24 hours was 2.30 inches at Rochester, N. Y. The Georgia disturbance is producing high winds on the south Atlantic coast. Conditions favor for this vicinity unsettled weather with showers.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
9 a. m. 67; 12 noon 72
Average temperature yesterday, 62.7-72.2

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 74
Butte 74
Chicago 74
Cincinnati 74
Cleveland 74
Denver 74
Detroit 74
Houston 74
Los Angeles 74
Memphis 74
Miami 74
Milwaukee 74
Minneapolis 74
Montreal 74
New Orleans 74
New York 74
Philadelphia 74
Portland, Me. 74
San Francisco 74
Seattle 74
St. Louis 74
Tampa 74
Washington 74
Wichita 74

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 5:00; High water 2:54 a. m.; 3:17 p. m.
Length of day 13:20

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	18	18	18	18
Am. Am. Chem.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Amalgamated	57 1/2	59	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	49	50	49	49
Am. Can. pfd.	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Am. Ice	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Loco.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am. Smelting	68 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Smelting pfd.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. T. & T.	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132
Am. Tobacco	34	34	33 1/2	34
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
At. Coast Line	122	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Beth Steel	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Canadian Pac.	231	231 1/2	228 1/2	230 1/2
Central Leather	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Central Leather pfd.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West pfd.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chino	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Col. Fuel	28	28	28	28
Con. Gas	133	134	133	134
Con. Products	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
D. S. & A. pfd.	20	20	20	20
Denver	51	51	50 1/2	51
Eno	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Gen. Electric	153	153 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Goldfield	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
G. Nor. pfd.	121 1/2	122	120 1/2	122
Har. Ore.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Har. Ore. pfd.	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2
Illinois Central	138	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Inter-Met.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met. pfd.	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Int. Marine	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Kan. City	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Kan. City 2d pfd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kan. & Tex.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Laclede Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Lehigh Valley	159 1/2	161	159 1/2	160 1/2
L. & N.	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Manhattan	135	135	135	135
Miami	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
M. & St. L. pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
M. & St. L. pfd. 2d	130 1/2	131	130 1/2	131
Missouri Pacific	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
N. Y. Central	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	130	130	130	130
Nat. Lead	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 2d pfd.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nevada Cons. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Norfolk & Western	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
North American	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Southern Pac.	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	116
Northwestern	140	140	140	140
Pacific T. & N.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pennsylvania	120	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Peoples Gas	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pfd.	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Pullman	156	156 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Ray Cons. Copper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Reading	141 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
Rock Island	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island pfd.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Southern Pac.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Railway	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Ry. pfd.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd.	41	41	41	41
St. Paul	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
St. Paul pfd.	146	146 1/2	146	146 1/2
Tennessee Copper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Texas Company	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. pfd.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Third Avenue	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
U. S. Steel 1st pfd.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pfd.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Union Pacific	91	91	90 1/2	91
Utah Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. pfd.	61	61	61	61
U. S. Rubber	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
U. S. Steel Iron Pipe	13	13	13	13
U. S. Steel	70	71	69 1/2	70 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d pfd.	67	67	67	67
Valero Chemical	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Valero Chem. pfd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Western Union	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Washington	29	29	29	29
Westinghouse	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Western Maryland	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Wisconsin Central	52	52	51 1/2	52
W. & L. E. 2d pfd.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Chesapeake & Pot.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Chesapeake & Pot. 2d	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Interboro Met. 4 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Kansas & Texas	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Lake Shore	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 6s	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3 1/2	89	89	89
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1909	99	99	99
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1910	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Northern Pacific 4s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Reading Gen. 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4s	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Southern Pacific cv.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Union Pacific cv.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. Steel 5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Walsh Pitts. 4 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
West Shore 4s	100	100	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	Bid.	Asked.	Closing.
2 1/2 registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2 coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4 1/2 registered	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 1/2 coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
6 1/2 registered	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
7 1/2 coupon	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
8 1/2 registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
9 1/2 coupon	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Adv.	Decl.
Consols money	78 1/2	
Consols account	78 1/2	
Anacosta	100 1/2	
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	
Canadian Pacific	231 1/2	
Ches. & Ohio	72 1/2	
Erie	48 1/2	
Erie 1st pfd.	48 1/2	
Gen. Electric	153 1/2	
Lehigh Valley	159 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	140 1/2	
New York Central	103 1/2	
Illinois Central	138 1/2	
Reading	141 1/2	
Southern Pacific	109 1/2	
Union Pacific	115 1/2	
United States Steel	70 1/2	
United States Steel pfd.	114 1/2	

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK—The Warner, Arbuckle and Howell sugar companies have advanced prices on standard granulated sugar 10 points, to 6.05 cents.

REGARDS BUSINESS OUTLOOK HERE AND ABROAD FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who returned on Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, is optimistic regarding business conditions for the future, both in the United States and in European countries. He deprecates the suggestion of any serious trouble occurring on the Harriman lines. He is particularly optimistic regarding financial and business conditions in Germany, and in England also as soon as present labor troubles and political matters are out of the way.

"With exception of only two or three weeks spent in London and Berlin," said Mr. Schiff, "I kept away from large business centers, and in consequence I am not qualified to express myself on important affairs. Just before embarking I found England in the throes of a big labor trouble, the consequences of which, I think, even after settlement is made, will be far-reaching in the industrial sections of Great Britain. With the excessive heat that prevails throughout England and absence of rain, the crop outlook is decidedly unfavorable, and it is expected that large supplies from the United States will be required.

"The underlying conditions at home, as far as I know, are good. I do not think there should be any apprehension over the recent considerable decline in stock values. In my opinion, this decline is due in a great extent to the sequences of the unjustifiable and unwisdom attempt to advance stock prices by manipulation in the early summer in face of the destructive decisions of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases.

"In Germany, where I spent a part of my vacation, I found considerable commercial and industrial activity and expansion. Labor is well satisfied, and the country's wealth seemed to be on the increase. There the law and the government favor industrial combinations. Trade and commerce are given every opportunity to expand, and are neither hindered nor stifled by vexatious governmental methods. Labor legislation seeks to protect the employer and employee alike."

Mr. Schiff believes that we can learn considerable from a careful study of Germany's economic methods, and particularly from the manner in which the German government deals with labor problems.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Chilean government has decided to invest \$25,000,000 in public works and railways next year.

Plans are under way to form a national live stock exchange in Montreal with a capital of \$2,000,000.

President Brown of the New York Central, commenting in London on the English railroad strike, said: "I have long been of the opinion that a strike on any public service utility should be rendered impossible by compulsory arbitration."

Orders for fabricated steel placed last week aggregated 30,000 tons, of which the railroads took 25,000 tons. Only 810 cars and two locomotives were ordered, but rail orders amounted to 41,000 tons, including 6000 tons for Argentina.

New York state controller is preparing to put in operation amendment to tax law providing for registration of secured debts and payment of a tax of 1/2 per cent, which goes into effect Sept. 1. It has been stated that this law will net the state a revenue of \$2,500,000 the first year.

Out of 201 issues on the New York stock exchange, 123 have reached new low levels for 1911 in August to date. Forty-five of these lows were made on Saturday and 59 on Friday. Of 24 active leaders, only four have failed to reach new low prices on this decline—Atchafalpa, Canadian Pacific, Erie and Southern railway.

Proceeds of the \$50,000,000 Chinese foreign loan will be used as follows: Fourteen million for development of industries in Mongolia, \$4,000,000 in Amur district, \$2,000,000 to develop silver mines in Mohe, Kuangshinsham and Samsung, \$3,000,000 against epidemic diseases in Manchuria and the remainder in changing the currency system.

Holders of first mortgage convertible bonds of

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SULTAN OF TURKEY IS INTERVIEWED BY BRITISH JOURNALIST

Ruler Is Described by W. T. Stead as Kindly Man Who Has Not Yet Got Bearings or Displayed Own Desires

DIAMONDS STUD CUP

Court Chamberlain Tells of His Majesty's Love for Little Children to Whom He Delights to Be Father

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the August number of the Review of Reviews, W. T. Stead gives an interesting account of his interview with the Sultan. As his majesty only speaks Turkish, the presence of an interpreter was indispensable. This difficulty was altogether removed, he says, owing to the kind offices of Touth Bey, the court chamberlain, who speaks English admirably.

Mr. Stead was received in the Dolma Bagiche palace, which he describes as "one of the most beautiful in Europe, and much the most beautiful in Constantinople." Standing close to the water's edge of the Bosphorus, its windows, he says, look upon a scene of beauty to which two continents contribute, but which neither continent can excel.

Cups Diamond-Crusted

The editor having partaken of refreshment, served in cups set in silver holders thickly encrusted with diamonds, was shown into the presence of the Sultan by an officer in khaki uniform.

His majesty is described as a man somewhat below middle height, slightly stout in body and somewhat slow in his movements and in his speech.

Wearing the inevitable red fez, his eyes blinked with a somewhat vacuous expression. He wore a moustache and his beard was trimmed short. He struck Mr. Stead as having a kindly disposition, but as a man who has not yet got his bearings or felt his footing firm enough to show his own leanings.

The Sultan, apparently, was not eager to speak. He paused a little before he framed his sentences, but answered in a way that showed he was listening attentively, and was so "times reflecting shrewdly."

Advice Freely Given

Mr. Stead, being informed by the chamberlain that he might speak freely, made the most of his opportunity, though, as he says, it would not be right to publish a faithful transcript of a conversation touching upon the functions of constitutional sovereigns in modern states, the advantages of their position as compared with that of autocrats, the doctrine of ministerial responsibility, and the danger of confounding the person of the monarch with the policy of his advisers.

"It was," Mr. Stead adds, "to me an interesting, and to the Sultan an unprecedented experience."

"I thank you," his majesty said as he concluded the interview, "I thank you very much for all you have said to me. I hope that I shall profit by your words." The court chamberlain told Mr. Stead many things about the Sultan's kindness of heart, and of his ready sympathy with distress. During his tour in the provinces he delighted to gather the children of various nationalities around him and stand in their midst as a father. "Indeed," said the enthusiastic chamberlain, "his majesty is the real father of his people."

INDIA'S ADVANCE IN EDUCATION IS TOLD IN FIGURES

(Special to the Monitor)

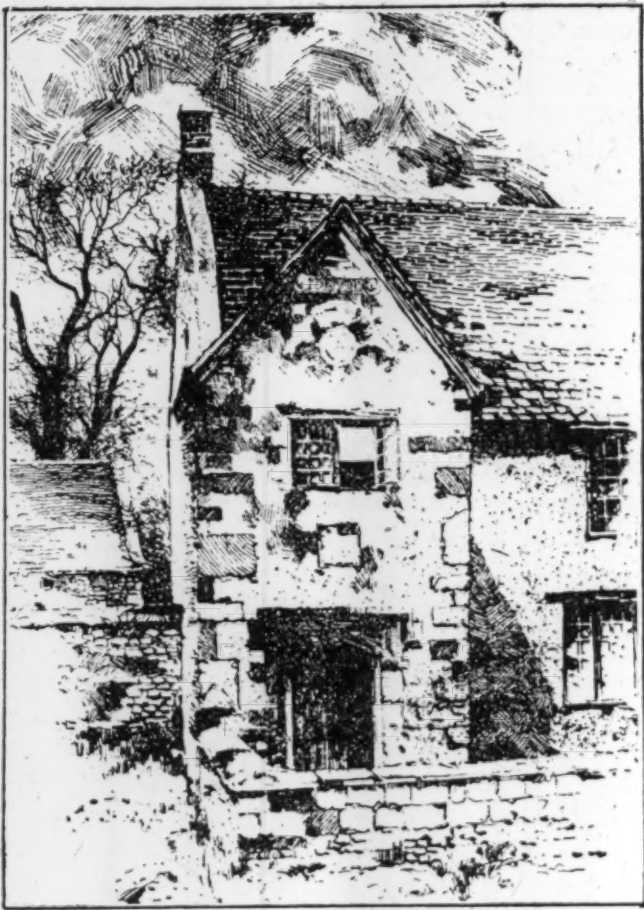
SIMLA—Statistics recently issued give some idea of the enormous extension of education which has taken place of late years in this country. Thus during the past decade the total number of scholars in public and private institutions has increased from 4,418,308 to 6,214,995, an advance of 40 per cent. There has been a 35 per cent increase in the case of the male scholars, who now number 5,383,041; but this is quite eclipsed by the relative increase among female scholars, which is actually 94 per cent, though the total number of these in all this vast country is only 831,954.

The percentage of students to the population of school-going age is 30 per cent in the case of males; among females it is only 5 per cent. The progress referred to above, however, is considered of hopeful augury, and another 10 years should see the percentage materially increased.

The expenditure meanwhile has gone up from Rs.38,400,000 to Rs.68,800,000, an increase of 79 per cent.

SWEET SULGRAVE MANOR HOME OF WASHINGTONS

Ancestral Place of Illustrious American Nestles in English Rural Peace and Arms Show Stars and Stripes



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)

Sulgrave manor, showing the old architecture of Washington family center, now famous

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that a new effort is to be made by some Americans to purchase Sulgrave manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of George Washington, says the London Daily Chronicle, and it continues:

A movement has been started in New York to celebrate in 1915 the 100 years of peace between this country and the United States, and it is thought that the purchase of a house so interesting to all Americans would form a fitting scheme not only for purchasing the house, but for removing it bodily and erecting it in New York was some years ago under consideration, but the

obstinate refusal of the owners to sell prevented this act of vandalism.

To remove this picturesque old house from the quiet, rural scene which forms its natural environment, from that atmosphere of peace and tranquillity which is so characteristic of the English countryside, would be to rend away from it nearly all the value of its historic associations. It would, under such conditions, bear as much resemblance to the beautiful old Sulgrave manor as a dried rose in an album of flowers bears to the living, blowing, sweet perfumed blossom in the garden.

It is to be feared that though the name of Sulgrave manor is fairly well



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)
WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS HAS STARS AND STRIPES

known, the number of English people who have actually visited it is not great. Northamptonshire is not a county that specially attracts the summer tourist, though it contains a number of manor and country houses of remarkable and historic interest. Sulgrave boasts no station, and is a small village not many miles from Brackley.

The Washingtons appear to have come originally from Luffchurch, Laurence Washington, the founder of the Northants branch, was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and in 1545. He received the manor of Sulgrave on the dissolution of the monasteries and built the manor house.

A part of the building he erected still survives, with a high gabled porch over which are the Washington arms. The Washington family did not remain very long at Sulgrave, and they sold the estate in 1610.

Stars and Stripes Shown

The Washington arms contain a trace of the famous "Stars and Stripes," for they consist of a white shield with two red stripes, and at the top three red stars. These arms are to be seen not only over the porch at Sulgrave manor, but in the village church.

Although the Washingtons did not long remain settled at Sulgrave manor, yet they continued to reside in the county of Northamptonshire.

Robert and Laurence, the son and the grandson of Laurence Washington, of Sulgrave, migrated in the early years of the seventeenth century to Little Brington, a small hamlet close to Althorp



(Copyright by London Daily Chronicle; used by special permission)

Home where ancestors of George Washington lived and which is object of pride

park, the seat of the celebrated Spencer family.

"Washington's house" is still shown. A small house of sandstone which bears over the doorway the pious inscription, "The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructed 1600."

This is probably an allusion to the fact that at that time the fortunes of the family had declined, and that the home at Brington seems to have been offered them by Lord Spencer of Wormleigh, who was connected with the Washingtons.

Descent Is Traced

Of the eight sons of Laurence Washington, one was the Rev. Laurence Washington, who became a fellow of Brasenose College and rector of Purleigh, Essex. He apparently suffered for his loyalty to the throne during the troublous days of the great rebellion. It was his eldest son, John, the great-grandson of the original Laurence Washington of Sulgrave manor, who emigrated to America in 1657 and founded the family of the Virginian Washingtons which was to produce the great American President.

There is a certain strangeness in trac-

ing in peaceful, out-of-the-way country churches in this country records of the forebears of the man who was to rend from England one of the greatest of her possessions.

Still English people can truly claim that many of the great qualities of the man who was to defeat them were inherited from his English ancestry; that through them he received that tradition of freedom and independence which he was afterward to uphold against the mother country herself.

England, Too, Admires

The bitterness of the struggle has long ago been forgotten, and the English nation can join with the United States in admiration for the greatness of George Washington, and in the desire that all memorials of the Washington family shall be carefully preserved. Of this, however, there seems to be no doubt.

The present owners of Sulgrave manor appear fully to appreciate the historic value of their possession; and so long as that is the case there seems no good reason to try and purchase it. There is nothing sadder than a house which was once a home transformed into a mummified museum from which all human and living interest has departed.

CHINA'S BATTLESHIPS AIM WILL DEPEND ON HER FUNDS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Mention was made in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor recently of the shipbuilding program proposed by the Chinese naval authorities, formed with the object of constructing an efficient fleet of battleships for the protection of China. It remains to be seen, however, whether the program will be eventually carried out or not.

The reorganizing and strengthening of the navy has long been under consideration, but the difficulty here, as in most other questions which China is called upon to consider, is the financial one. China has not the wherewithal to equip herself with a powerful navy or a big army, and though the question of raising loans is often discussed she has so far refrained from pledging her credit for unproductive enterprises of this kind when so many really urgent reforms cannot proceed for lack of the necessary funds.

After all, it has to be admitted that China has no great need for a navy or an army except for police purposes. Gunboats are required to keep down the piracy which is all too frequent on the rivers. Soldiers are needed also to break up the bands of robbers which infest the country and to back up and enforce the authority of the throne and the government. But apart from that, China cannot be said to need either an army or a navy, and it seems unwise

in the extreme for China to burden herself either with a huge army or a large navy when all the other nations are groaning under the burden of armaments and are anticipating the time when a relief shall come.

Disarmament may never be brought about, but arbitration will reduce the risk of war, and therefore the necessity for large military establishments on land and sea is lessened. Why then should not China profit by the experience of the other nations instead of seeking to follow them in their course of progression from burdensome armaments to arbitration and reduced armies and navies? Why should she seek to place a burden upon her people when other nations are concerned with the expediency of lightening it?

BRITISH WORKERS IN WELCOMING FRENCH REMEMBER GERMANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under the auspices of the parliamentary committee of the trade unions congress and the Labor party, a mass meeting was held in Trafalgar square recently, when a number of French trade unionists and socialists were officially welcomed.

The guests included MM. Aubriot, Doisy, Reboul and Bedoune, all members of the French Chamber of Deputies. The president of the meeting, Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., made a short speech and was followed by J. Keir Hardie, M. P., and Ben Tillett, both of whom spoke at great length and were enthusiastically applauded.

Other speakers, including some of the French members of Parliament, having been heard, a resolution was passed unanimously that this meeting of workers in London expresses its great pleasure at the visit now being paid by the French representative workers, assures them that the British workers stand for international fellowship and peace, and sends to the workers of Germany and other countries fraternal greetings.

BRITISH PROPOSALS OVER BAGHDAD LINE DESIRE GUARANTEE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British counter proposals on the subject of the projected increase in the Turkish customs and the Baghdad railway have been handed to the Turkish ambassador in London, and it is understood that these proposals refer mainly to questions of railway construction in Asia Minor and of British participation in projected lines.

Referring to the construction of the Persian gulf section of the line, the proposals lay stress upon the necessity for the internationalism of the final arrangements, in which Great Britain must share, but not necessarily take an unduly large part.

It is also stipulated that a guarantee should be given that no steps should be taken in matters of classification or in any other way which might prove to the detriment of British trade.

The question of the terminus of the line still remains to be settled.

BERLIN—It was announced in these columns not long ago that certain arrangements were being made between the Ottoman government and certain French capitalists with respect to the Baghdad railway. The announcement of further arrangements being made between Great Britain and Turkey, on the subject of the Baghdad railway and the Persian gulf, has caused the publication of certain comments on the subject in the Vossische Zeitung, which points out that England and Turkey alone will not be able to settle the question, for the Baghdad railway, it is explained, is not an Anglo-Turkish undertaking, so that any provisional arrangements now made can only be considered final if they prove to be satisfactory to Germany. It is also pointed out that Germany has still the power to refuse the 4 per cent increase of the Turkish customs.

SIERRA LEONE POST FILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is officially notified that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Gilbert Kenelm Trevelyan Purcell (pursue judge of the supreme court of the Gold Coast) to be the chief justice of the colony of Sierra Leone (Senegambia).

NEW POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IS PRACTICAL AID

(Special to the Monitor)

POONA, India—The new buildings of the Poona Agricultural College were opened recently by Sir G. S. Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and the presidency is now possessed of an institution which is probably without equal in the whole of India.

It was in 1878 that agricultural classes were started at the College of Science at Poona, but the popularity of these classes was decidedly spasmodic and it was only during the last three years or so that real signs of steadily increasing interest have been manifested.

In 1905 it was decided that a separate agricultural college should be begun, and the present year marks the completion of the three blocks of buildings of which it is composed, two being devoted to

the work of teaching, and the third to the housing of the students. These buildings stand in 150 acres of arable land, where the practical work is carried on.

Here, during the first year of his course at the college, the student is shown, on a certain piece of ground, how the work is carried out; during his second year he has to cultivate this land for himself so as to secure the best results, and to show a balance on the right side at the end of the term; and in his third year he is put on to act as overseer over a small estate, in which capacity he issues instructions but does not take any part in the actual labor himself.

It is not, however, for teaching purposes alone that the college is employed, for in it are worked out all the agricultural problems of the presidency. The professor of agriculture also acts as chief technical expert for the agricultural department of the Deccan, while the professor of botany is economic botanist to the government, and so on. Moreover, the fact that the college is a storehouse of agricultural information is becoming known to the people generally, and so numerous have been the inquiries sent in to the college that an information bureau has been started as an integral part of the institution.

LONDON MAILS FOR NEW ZEALAND TO GO BY CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Arrangements have been made for a new mail service via Vancouver and Auckland, the postoffice announces. This will be performed by steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Limited), and will leave Vancouver at intervals of four weeks, beginning Sept. 6. The time of transit between London and Auckland by way of Vancouver will be about 33 days.

The first mail for conveyance by the new service was despatched from London on the evening of Aug. 23 and the next will be on the afternoon of Sept. 23. Inward mails by the new service will be due on Sept. 4 and Oct. 2.

The mail for New Zealand to be despatched Sept. 22 by way of Suez will be restricted to correspondence especially superscribed for transmission by that route; all other correspondence will be withheld for despatch by way of Vancouver on Sept. 22.

YOUNG AUSTRALIANS BEGIN TRAINING FOR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE

Boys of Great Continent Showing a Keen Interest in Movement Which Calls on Them to Learn Readiness

100,000 IN THE RANKS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The provisions of the commonwealth defense act, under which all male inhabitants of Australia, who are British subjects and not specially exempted, are liable for military or naval training, came into working force on July 1 last. The past six months have been devoted to the registration, examination and equipment of the cadets, and shortly they will all be engaged in actual training.

In South Australia over 13,000 senior cadets were registered, and of these over 10,000 have now been placed under training. Exceedingly satisfactory musters have been reported at the drills which have so far been held, and with few exceptions the lads have shown keen interest in the movement. From the age of 12 to 14 years the boys are liable to serve in the junior cadets, from 14 to 18 years in the senior cadets, and from 18 to 20 years in the citizen forces.

The 10,000 senior cadets now in training are boys who have attained or will attain the ages of 14, 15, 16 or 17 years during 1911. The scattered population over a vast area is naturally making the work a little difficult; but the fact that the scheme has worked smoothly in its initial stages, and has received loyal support from the public generally, augurs well for its ultimate success.

It is estimated that 100,000 senior cadets in the various states will now begin military drill, and it is expected that in a few years hence Australia will have in training 100,000 senior cadets and 112,000 citizen soldiers.

CESSION OF LAGOS CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LAGOS—The celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the cession of Lagos to the crown have been carried out with much enthusiasm, the town being on fête and decorated, as was also the harbor and shore. An address was delivered by the acting Governor, in which he referred to the great progress which had been made in the past, and which he hoped would be even greater in the future.

HOTELS

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Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

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comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about bees in a very delightful manner.

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Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youth. Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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THE HOME FORUM

Happiness Lies Not in Worldly Wealth

THERE are many men who appear to be struggling against adversity, and yet are happy; but yet more, who, although abounding in wealth, are miserable.—Tacitus.

Curious Eskimo Living

Furniture is quite unknown in a common Eskimo home. The houses of the Eskimos are all built of stone and turf, with the windows opening toward the sun, the one entrance always being on the side that is least exposed to the wind. Along the back wall runs a platform, a pallet of boards, raised 18 inches above the floor. It is from six to eight feet deep, and through its whole length it is divided into rooms or spaces of eight or ten feet. Each room is separated from the neighboring room by a partition of board or skin. An open passage runs the whole length of the house along the pallet rooms and serves for the traffic of all the inmates; but each pallet room claims for its own the bit of passageway adjoining.

Each pallet room is occupied by one family, and there they stay night and day. The best pallet room is the innermost, and is always occupied by the owner of the house, or the oldest, if the house has more than one owner.—Century.

ORGANIZED CHARITY, ITS OBJECT AND THE WAY IT IS ATTAINED

SNAP judgments are many nowadays in the multiplicity of things that are to be judged, and it is perhaps not astonishing that the papers should comment sometimes unfairly on such enterprises as they have not had time to investigate. A recent article of the sort remarks on the fact that it costs \$2 in expense and salaries to deliver \$1 of modern charity to the persons for whom it is intended.

Now whether the actual division of expense is what is claimed or not the crudely formed judgment is almost wholly at fault here. The object of modern charitable systems is not to dispense alms, but to enable persons to dispense with alms. The whole organization, with the central and branch offices, the regular officers and paid workers and the volunteers whom these experienced workers train in the ways of helpfulness, has as its specific object the giving of only so much money as is necessary. According to the standards of

modern philanthropy the case is successfully handled when the persons in need are helped to be self-supporting.

This is done in many ways. An immense outlay of time and trouble goes to finding employment for needy people. If any one has tried to do his own charity and sought work for some acquaintance he knows the value of a systematized means of placing people where workers are needed.

Another way of helpfulness is in the visiting, advising, encouraging and admonishing that goes along with the whole-hearted work of these "paid officials." One might as well say that the ministers over churches should be expected to labor for nothing as to say that it is possible for all the necessary work of charity to be done nowadays by volunteers. The people who are trained and fitted by experience and ability to do

this are not the idlers, but persons who have had the incentive of their own need to make them useful. If they did their work for nothing they would themselves be in the ranks of the needy. As it is they work for sufficiently slender wage, and do work requiring qualities which might earn high rewards elsewhere. The courage, patience, good cheer and exhausted enthusiasm asked in labor for the so-called submerged tenth of society are

not paid for by the meager monetary return made for the self-sacrifice of the charity workers of large cities.

These systems, as has been remarked here before, are really schools for the betterment of the poor. By far the greatest number of persons needing charitable succor are in that state because they have never been taught how to conduct their lives.

Lessons in the right use of money, in better ways of household management, encouragement to wavering resolve are given to the people through the charity system and proving that the systems are worth more than the doling of money. Money is supplied directly as the need is and is far more efficacious than if given injudiciously. The workers in the charitable societies may be said to save fully the cost of their services in applying the help necessary to the poor in ways that are truly effective.

Parks Controlled by Women

Juarez, Mex., is believed to be the only city in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women.

The parks in Ciudad Juarez still will be cared for by men, but above the men will be a board of eight lady managers, composed of four "dames" and four "señoritas," who have exclusive control and direction of all parks.—New York Post.

How Harm Is Wrought by Indiscreetness

YOU may do much harm by indiscreet praise and by indiscreet blame; but remember, the chief harm is always done by blame.—John Ruskin.

Aviation an Engineering Problem

Aerial flight in machines heavier than air has justified its claim upon engineering attention in less than 10 years. The study of physical laws and the experiments made by Langley, Chanute and others, in the face of great discouragement and at no small cost in time and money, have formed the basis of progress which some of these men have not lived to see. Their work, of permanent solidity, may perhaps require further elaboration; but the immediate need in the development of aviation is a need for the engineer. Spectacular flights are profitable to those who fly, and thrilling to the multitude, but what is now demanded is a rapid evolution of the art to the point where any man may fly who wants to, and where every man may use the aeroplane with as much certainty as he does the telephone. To accomplish this, the problems of design must be approached by designers rather than sportsmen, and a knowledge of material and mechanics must replace that type of inventive genius which learns by blunder.—Engineering Magazine.

LONDON TEACHING CHILDREN TO PLAY

SOME of the teachers of the London county council schools are making an experiment which goes far toward improving the so-called "holidays" of the school children.

The term "holiday" is in most cases a wrong term. The children are usually far happier during school hours than in their cramped surroundings at home, or playing in the noisy streets in all weathers, and it seemed that if a "vacation school" could be opened where little children could be taught to play, it would provide real pleasure for them, and incidentally instruction of a kind not included in the usual curriculum, besides being a help to the parents, whose work goes on as usual, and who consequently cannot give the care and supervision required by the children.

The experiment is tentative, and only one school has been opened this year, in Battersea, a district composed mainly of the industrial classes. The holidays last four weeks, and as that one school is not nearly large enough to accommodate the children who applied for admission, they have been divided into two shifts of 380 children, each shift to have a fortnight's "holiday schooling." The first fortnight is just completed and the evident desire of the outgoing shift to return is ample proof of the success of the experiment so far.

The children are encouraged to make experiments, such as growing wheat and maize grains in a box of damp shavings and sawdust. In one of the classes they make tops out of paper, matchboxes, old

cardboard boxes and gum. Scrap-books are made out of newspaper illustrations and advertisements stuck on brown paper and bound. The boys make brush stands and racks, and are taught to mend their own boots with leather supplied by the London county council. There is a special room set apart for music, in which are many different instruments, and here, although perhaps on not very harmonious lines, a small orchestra has been formed and conducted by an enterprising pupil.

The fresh air fund is helping by sending a party of 600 to Hampton court for a day's outing, and other outings are being organized, and the money required collected by the 10 teachers, to whom credit for the scheme and its successful results is due.

"To Do My Best"

Full well I know that I am strong Enough to help the world along. By being kind and loving, I Reflect God's truth. O let me try Unceasingly to be sincere, And keep my heart from doubt and fear; Resolved I am to do my best Year after year. Thus I'll be blest. —Progress.

A STRONG TOWER

It is written in the book of Proverbs: "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." Certainly every one who is conscientiously working out his daily life needs a retreat into which he may run and be safe; needs it every moment of his experience. For the perplexities of an ordinary day are often heavier than mere human strength can prevail against; and unless recourse to the sources of divine wisdom and comfort may be had living is not at all times easy.

Now the question uppermost is—how may we find "the name of the Lord" to be a strong tower? Just repeating His name literally, or arguing for a set of

opinions about Deity, or professing to hold definite religious views as against atheism or unbelief, does not build an availing tower. Observing outwardly popular forms and ceremonies does not do it. We must know God and find His presence with us something more substantial than the assaults of evil if He is to be to us a "tower" against trouble. We must understand God as divine Mind, everywhere present; and through the mental process which links our thinking with divine thoughts we then can take refuge in this divine Mind and stand superior to lesser things. It is all, of course, a mental question. Access to God can be only mental; all prayer, meditation, aspiration, conviction of right and decision for right are wholly mental. Their results work out in what we call the physical world, but their inception and process are always purely a matter of thinking and of coming to think rightly in the end. So the tower into which we may run is the understanding of divine Mind—its power and presence and availability; and as we dwell there and grow better to see the divine point of view, God becomes greater to us than any trials can possibly be.

He who calls himself a Christian should really be conscious of the presence of God; should really feel himself, know himself, as taking refuge in the kind of thinking which manifests God in God-likeness. The highest Christianity recognizes that man and the universe are always in the presence of God, for it is divine Mind in which all creation originates and divine Mind which continuously sustains all that exists. One need not, then, seek any place in which to find divine support or shelter; in the crowd, in the face of pain or distress, in the daily struggle anywhere, one may turn his thoughts to the divine presence and "run into it" and be safe. To be sure, quiet hours and places help us to turn from confusion; but these opportunities may not always be had. And he who can, wherever he is and whatever he may be doing, turn his thoughts Godward and rest them there, is sheltered always in the one and only way of safety. And how much and how often we are shielded from harm depends wholly on how faithfully we seek and remain in the retreat so lovingly opened to us.

Mrs. Eddy has said upon page 261 of

her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." According to this if we assemble together the purest, finest, most unselfed thoughts within our reach, we are bringing their results into our daily life. And this is to run for safety into the strong tower of His name. Now not one of us, surely, would think that right thought originates in us. The highest Christianity teaches that all right originates in God, the source of all good. So, to find wholly right thinking we must lay down our own sets of opinions and look to the acknowledged source of information about divine things—the Scriptures.

Here we find that which reveals all there is known about God. Not always clearly, not always without some contradictions of text perhaps does the Bible set forth the nature, presence, power and purposes of God. But clearly enough it is there; and every one who busies himself obeying what he does understand in the Scriptures will find himself more and more receptive to its true statements. Many Christians, many other thinkers also are convinced that in Mrs. Eddy's exposition of the Scriptures they find satisfying and provable teaching concerning God; and the words of Holy Writ continue to grow more valuable to them as in this light they appreciate them more. So many people are gladly learning more each day about divine Mind, its love, its law, its purposes. And as they do find indeed the name of the Lord to be a strong tower. "The righteous," Solomon declared, "runneth into it and is safe." And who is right thinker? And who is a right thinker save He who lays down all human will, desire and opinion and lets the Mind of Christ shine through him? "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle?" wrote King David; "who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness and speaketh the truth in his heart."

We are always spending our time well when our work daily compels us to develop towards higher things.—Goethe.

"GOD AND I"

THE following letter and poem are from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Sir:—The rather remarkable poem, or fragment, given below is taken from a volume published recently in London entitled "The Pillow Book." No author is given credit, and search has so far failed to find one. A thought so striking, so well expressed and so much a part of the philosophy of so many high minds ought not to remain long anonymous as to authorship. Media, Pa., May 20, 1911.

God and I in space alone,
And nobody else in view.
"And where are the people, O Lord?" I said,
"The earth beneath and the sky o'erhead,
And the dead whom once I knew?"
"That was a dream," God smiled
and said,
"A dream that has ceased to be true.
There were no people, living or dead,
No earth beneath and no sky o'erhead,
There was only Myself and you!"
"And why do I feel no fear," I said,
"Meeting you here this way?"
For I have sinned I know full well,
And is there heaven, and is there hell,
And is this the judgment day?"
"Nay, those were but dreams," the great God said,
"Dreams that have ceased to be.
There are no such things as fear and sin,
And you yourself—you have never been;
There is nothing at all but Me."

Women as Farmers.

"The time is not far distant when women will turn to farming as a permanent occupation in this country, for already several bright and enterprising women have demonstrated that they can succeed in agriculture," said Judge F. L. Fowles of Los Angeles to a Baltimore American man. "In Texas there is a woman who has been making a clear profit of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year growing onions, and she is known far and wide as the onion queen of the Lone Star state."

"In California we are tremendously proud of our first woman cotton raiser, Mrs. Sallie F. Wiles. To a vast number of folks it will be news that any cotton is grown in California, but during the last three or four years its production has been going on in the Imperial valley, and this season at least 100,000 acres were planted to that crop.

"Mrs. Wiles owned a ranch that was not much account apparently, but after succeeding in making a good crop of alfalfa and barley one season, the next year she determined to try her hand at cotton and planted 170 acres against the advice of all her neighbors and fellow ranchers. She knew nothing as to the culture of the plant and the hired men who aided her were just as ignorant, but she got a bale for every acre, which is considered a fine yield in the best cotton sections of the South.

"The people of the valley throughout its length and breadth were jubilant over the woman planter's triumph. They held a big festival in her honor not long ago at which she was crowned queen of the valley, and the gown she wore was actually made out of cloth woven at a California mill from material she had herself grown. Encouraged by this experience she is now determined to add sugar beet production to her other crops, and I haven't the least doubt she will be equally successful in that line."

With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes satin.—Cooperation.

QUALITY OF A NAME SECURELY FIXED

INTERESTING comment on the question of the names of persons in fiction and every day life as well is made by the Bookman, which cites how persons have almost always specific characteristics connected with the name Kate or Elizabeth or Annette or Jane, to say nothing of Reginald, Oscar and Charles. Most often these characteristics are related, however, to the persons with whom the name was first associated in one's experience, and there is very often nothing in the name that really connotes a person of the particular temperament one connects with it.

However, Elizabeth is held to be a more dignified name than Marguerite, and the Bookman critic goes on to cite how great writers have found just the name which belongs to the heroine they are describing, often after long search. He reminds us that though the common run of names is used over and over by different authors without compunction, there are a few which belong to characters so stamped with individuality that no writer afterward has dared use that name. The writer cites Ophelia and Desdemona, Clarissa and Pamela of Richardson and Rowena of Scott; and

while remembering that Beatrice has been used by many writers he says that none has ventured to use the variant Beatrice since it was identified once for all with the heroine of "Henry Esmond." There are many Rebecas, but only one Becky Sharp, only one Sheila, only one Nora, only one Romola.

These names are nearly all of the uncommon order, however, and this alone gives some special quality to them. Rosalind is just as distinctive as any of Shakespeare's women—and could she have been named anything else—but the name is not left alone by writers, perhaps because a tragic fate is what chiefly sets Desdemona and Ophelia apart.

This distinctive character of a name is felt in historical persons. Washington—what a mouth-filling and splendid vocabulary! Is it or is it the association with the great patriot and later with the capital of these United States that gives it fullness? Napoleon—how overloaded a name seems whose friends have chosen this name for him unless there is something strong and achieving in him? Leonardo is not so uncommon in itself—but who ever sees the name without the surname and doubts who is meant?

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AWAY IN THE LAND OF COTTON



OLD PLANTATION HOUSE NEAR NEW ORLEANS

THIS house, which was torn down last June to make way for modern progress, is an example of the old plantation style of building in the South. The house was 85 years old and originally stood surrounded by its fields. The land is now part of New Orleans and with the trim lawn and shrubbery the place has been typical of the pleasant homes of the land in the outlying sections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 28, 1911

Weakness of the Recall

It is alleged that a careful rechecking of the names affixed to a petition demanding the recall of the mayor of a western city reveals the fact that out of 4547 signatures 2378 are fraudulent. This incident is taken in some quarters as confirmation of the impression that resort to the recall would promote rather than discourage political dishonesty. This may, or may not, be the fact; but the weakness of the recall, we believe, lies in the petition process. Even where the petition contains only genuine names—and whether it has relation to the recall or to some other matter—it is unreliable as a political instrument. Often, just to be obliging, people sign petitions with which they have no sympathy whatever.

Many of the states and communities, after experimenting with numerous devices to protect the purity of the ballot, have adopted the Australian system of voting, mainly because it insures secrecy. In the Australian booth the voter may mark his ballot as he pleases. Nobody is looking over his shoulder. Nobody is trying to influence him. For the time being—the vital time in a political contest—he is alone with his conscience. No matter how he may be bound up in personal and political obligations during the campaign, he is now, at last, a free agent, and if his instincts are right, he acts the part of a good citizen.

The Australian ballot has done wonders for the uplift of the American electorate. It dealt bossism its first and hardest blow. Those whose experience runs back that far know full well that political conditions today are vastly improved over what they were twenty years ago. To this improvement the Australian system of voting has been a large contributor.

The petition process is a reversal of the Australian method. It undertakes to commit voters openly to support or opposition in cases where they would prefer to keep their sentiments to themselves. They are led to sign their names frequently in direct contradiction of their judgment and conviction because of social or political considerations. The petition process puts a premium on insincerity.

It is possible, of course, that other and better safeguards for the ballot box, that other and more effectual means of recording the will of the people at the polls, may be found in the future; but up to the present time the secret ballot has given greatest satisfaction to thoughtful and right-minded people. The efforts of the ablest political reformers have been directed through all time mainly toward releasing the ordinary voter from outside influences, whether these influences might be simply selfish or wholly corrupt. To this end every form of intimidation and bribery has been made reprehensible in the sight of the law. To this end the former custom of canvassing around the polls has been prohibited. The employer of labor may no longer use undue persuasion. It is unsafe for anybody to indulge in intimidation. Yet, adoption of the petition process makes possible a return to all the evils eliminated by the secret ballot.

If there is to be a recall at all, and as to this honest people differ widely, it should be brought about through instrumentalities that guarantee every elector the privilege of casting his vote as he thinks best.

THERE are few individuals in the United States who cannot contribute in some way toward the discouragement of political tendencies calculated to discourage those engaged in legitimate business. Even the great parties are made up of individuals.

Controversy

TO ANY one that observes the signs of the times as the world shows them it is plain this is a period of controversy between nations, among the members of individual nations and in communities. It is happily not a controversy that takes the physical forms generally known as war, but it is rather the state resulting in public opinion from the impact of new opinions on old, of new systems that are advocated in preference to old, and of theories that are, at least in appearance, novel compared to those that have for a while obtained. If we never shift the scenery on a stage, when the inevitable day of movement does come, the old is bound to creak a little in its grooves. No one cheerfully gives up the practise of years with entire exhilaration even though it be to advance a very interesting and ingenious theory. Above all, no one thoroughly likes to be worsted in a controversy.

This being so, it is natural to inquire how much good controversy ever does and how much it ever helps the world. If we ask such a question, it by no means follows that we become the champions of supineness or any less defenders of our rights. But a controversy is generally no more than an argument in which two parties to it stand on either side of a barrier and throw diametrically opposite statements at each other's heads. We should be quite willing to abide by the result of an inquiry among our readers to determine in round numbers how many of them had ever been changed in their original opinions by an argument with other persons. We are pretty sure that the figures would be low and we should be very much surprised were they not. It is not difficult to put a proposition so that it cannot be answered defensively, indeed a casuist is born every second. Therefore it is that the loser in an argument is generally one that simply has not mastered all the moves in the game. We speak now of real argument, not of that species of violence that goes by the name of dogmatic statement. The loser in the real form of argument is silenced, but he thinks quite the same as before, nothing has changed in his consciousness. Whether Galileo uttered them or they are apocryphal, the words "Eppur si muove" are the natural declaration of independence of all them that like to think for themselves. Argument and controversy as such are no more than intellectual amusements when they consist in the statement of what is believed or wished to be a fact, but quite fails in demonstration.

George Fox used a term that is significant; when he mentions a person that has adopted the views of the Friends, he speaks of him as convinced, not converted. There is a great deal of difference in the meanings of the two words and Fox uses the word that is

more in consonance with the dignity of mankind. To be sure, he was by no means always moderate in the way that he pressed his views on the world; he employed at times the Gothic manner in argument common in his days, but on the whole his way of looking at things was a great advance on his time.

One may easily be on the losing side in a controversy and yet see his side prevail if it be right. If we wish to convince a man we must have the courage to like him unconvinced, otherwise in case of success we have an ally that we may not like any the better for the alliance. That one may not agree with another may be a sign that he is fundamentally wrong, but it can easily be a sign of the existence of an independence that all must preserve or part with their right of intellectual liberty. If the parties to a controversy would but see that all the time there is a third party, the right that never changes, then in looking at it they might lose sight of themselves and the necessity for anybody's conversion.

NIAGARA falls, it is said, fascinated Admiral Togo. They also fascinate the waterpower companies.

A SINE qua non of intelligent comment on affairs in Japan is lacking. Full and freely expressed comment by foreigners resident in the empire upon happenings that are significant is not forthcoming, even to the extent now apparent in connection with pregnant events in China or Russia. A formal censorship that was effective during the war with Russia still seems to exist in an informal if not formal way, apparently leading residents that might be expected to serve the outer world to keep silence or to modify their letters and despatches.

Very desirable at the present time would be a complete exposition of just how far the government has gone in forbidding publication and sale of the works of modern European authors deemed destructive in their influence on family and national loyalties. It is said that the government, in its effort to reconstitute a religious basis for the ethical life which it would induce all dutiful citizens to lead, is departing from the position of neutrality as between creeds that it had come to hold and that it is now pressing Shintoism upon the people as deserving of being considered the national faith. A change of attitude of this kind naturally will materially alter the status of the foreign missions and missionaries.

The domestic crisis that Japan sooner or later is likely to face is, of course, one of shifting of loyalties. It would seem that dynastic claims such as are now made must be abated sooner or later to something like those which are now tolerated by the people of European constitutional monarchies. Japanese youth of both sexes cannot be forever held to past ideals of subservience to family discipline. A basis for social ethic seems to be needed, allowing for the rights of individuals as well as collective society; and such religious motive as this ethic has would need to harmonize with the highest truths of foreign as well as of native religions. Japan need not react in order to serve as mediator between east and west—a noble ambition; and it seems folly to think that the way to the desired goal lies by the road of suppression of free speech and refusal to know the radical thought of the western world. Not so decided the "elder statesmen" who made the modern Japan the marvel that she is.

WE SHALL now have an opportunity to see whether vetoing helps or hurts one's aptitude for golfing.

Munificence as a Matter of Course

A CITIZEN of Illinois, born in Vermont, who during the past twenty years has distributed \$7,000,000 among small colleges on terms that have increased their endowment twice that amount, has just given his home to the town in which he lives and has practically ceased to be an owner of property. There was a time when such an act, crowning such a career of munificence, would have been a universal theme of talk and a source of national pride. For doing far less for their fellow men, George Peabody and Peter Cooper won international fame and national respect. Evidently D. K. Pearsons must be content with a relatively lower rank.

Explanation of this interesting phenomenon varies in point of view. The cynic sees in it characteristic ingratitude of a democracy evolving an ever-increasing appetite for doles, and prone to look upon gifts by the rich as a matter of course, for which no thanks are due. Not so, argues the social philosopher. "The fact is," he says, "that the scale of beneficence in the United States has altered so since the days of Peabody and Cooper that a record of \$7,000,000 given away during a score of years cannot be expected to occasion the comment that it would have occasioned in mid-nineteenth century. Benefactions by American donors, in 1910, amounted to \$125,000,000. The annual total now seldom falls below the \$100,000,000 mark. Men and women now give off-hand, in one lump, as much as the Illinoisan has given in twenty years. Americans cannot be expected to ignore the quantitative test of so-called 'charity.'"

The social philosopher is nearer right than the cynic. American idealism does find expression in a scale of giving to worthy causes, by men and women of means, such as is not found in Europe or Asia. Motives prompting it are various, some low, some high. But the fact remains, impressive and unparalleled; and it has other effects than the one discussed above. For one thing it helps fend off collectivism, state aid and drastic taxation that otherwise might be demanded. Such things, either called for or in operation in other lands, are here kept at a distance by the habit and tradition of voluntary surrender of surplus capital and income.

THE modern Phineas Fogg has reached France. As he selected an automobile to rush him to Paris, instead of the expected aeroplane, it is fair to conclude that no experience in M. Jagerschmidt's fast trip around the world could lead him to prefer travel in the upper air to travel on solid ground.

THAT Baltimore was the scene of the national peace congress may be one reason why the city thinks itself especially fitted to entertain one of the great national party conventions.

NEW YORK CITY has its expensive Tammany tiger, but through the state there are domestic animals valued at \$183,000,000.

IT SEEMS to be pretty clear that when aeroplaning becomes general the atmosphere will have to be cleared of smoke.

Reaction in Japan

THE significance of the candidacy of George H. Earle in the Philadelphia mayoralty fight is the naturalness and simplicity of his platform and the man's competency for the particular job in hand. No crusade of reform preceded his entering the lists. He is not the choice of the immaculate against the soiled, and hence does not have to pose as any better than he is. No pledges to even the place-seeking "unco guid" will hamper him if elected. He is not a rainbow-chasing theorist or a professional up-lifter. What interests him is exposure of fraud and theft in municipal business, conspicuously this in connection with contracts. Having demonstrated his rare capacity as a prober of similar "get-rich-quick" schemes in connection with trusts that prey upon the nation, and having shown marked capacity in straightening out the tangled affairs of local banks and business enterprises and giving them first-class credit rating, Mr. Earle now proposes to do his duty as a Philadelphian in giving the city honest business management.

The aspects of his career just emphasized give him strength as a candidate that a doctrinaire reformer or radical innovator would not have. He is provoking no needless opposition and refusing no respectable though self-interested support. All he asks for is a chance to do at city hall what he did for the sugar trust.

The simple issue Philadelphians have to face has to do with robbery. If they like it they can defeat him. If they would like to have their taxes go for the things they nominally are supposed to pay for, then he is willing to see that thieving officials and contractors are defied. Of course, while endeavoring to keep his pledge, Mr. Earle may have to fight the political machine. Indeed he cannot escape it. But he is not crossing bridges until he comes to them. He has elected to run as a business man on a simple platform: "Thou shalt not steal."

SOME day Governor Wilson may be led to exclaim that too much indorsement is scarcely less embarrassing than too little.

IT HAS long been the belief of observant people that much might be accomplished for the general good if city officials and public service officials would pull together. Not much better than the old and now generally repudiated practise of permitting public service corporations to have everything their own way is the newer and no less reprehensible practise of nagging and hampering them at every point. There is such a thing as tact in city government and in corporation management, and it would seem that there never was a time when it was more needed than it is at present.

Just by way of illustration: The smoke nuisance is not a purely local, but rather a general, problem. Almost every town and city and every form of industry is concerned in its solution. It is usually approached, however, from both sides in an antagonistic spirit. The municipality assumes offhand that the smoke-making corporation intends to make smoke; the smoke-making corporation assumes offhand that the municipality intends to make trouble. While this attitude prevails solution is difficult.

There are signs in a western city of a tendency toward a more rational course. The municipal authorities and the corporation managers are getting together, talking the matter over and trying to find a way of settling the question in a manner fairly, if not altogether, satisfactorily to all. The result of this departure will be no less important than interesting. This is an age of arbitration. The disposition among men is to reason together. A satisfactory solution of the smoke problem has never been reached by following the old method of procedure; let us hope that in the case alluded to results may be achieved that will lead all other smoke-suffering communities and smoke-making industries to follow the get-together plan.

THERE is a revival of the rumor that certain western influences are actively engaged at the present time in a movement intended to bring about an independent plan for the advancement of currency reform. That antagonism to the monetary commission has been growing for some time has been made manifest in many ways. Congress has given that body until March 31 next to make a report. The substance of that report is generally known. It has met with approval in strong financial circles. Yet, the impression is gaining ground that among those western bankers who are in accord with the general plan of the proposed reforms are some who believe that they would stand a better chance of obtaining public and legislative approval if the proposals were not fathered by former Senator Aldrich and his associates.

The matter is one that calls for the calm consideration of those who are interested first of all in action that will safeguard the country against such panics as that of 1907. It must be conceded, of course, that the Aldrich influence has greatly declined in the last two years; but this has reference mainly to politics. Many who were and are Mr. Aldrich's political antagonists have been and are supporters of his monetary proposals.

The main question at the outset is whether, having gone thus far, the friends of monetary reform can afford to take the risk of losing all the ground that has been gained simply because Mr. Aldrich and the monetary commission are not acceptable to an element among the reformers. The campaign for an independent organization is likely to arouse feeling that may set back the cause of monetary reform for years. One need not be an admirer or a follower of Senator Aldrich in politics to see that the movement to overturn the work of the commission, that it may be carried forward eventually by others, is not calculated to bring about the harmonious conditions that can alone assure the necessary legislation. To the impartial onlooker it would seem that the independents are not proceeding in a manner likely to gain the one important end in view. They may overthrow Mr. Aldrich and smash the monetary commission, but in doing so they may make it impossible for a decade to begin again where Mr. Aldrich and the commission left off.

JUST why tin should become scarce at this time, when there is little railroad construction going on and consequently less consumption of canned foods, nobody has yet explained.

Making Philadelphia Contracts Honest

Getting Together on Smoke

The West and Banking Reform